THE WASHINGTON Bee

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OPEN LETTER

To Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Sir:—Have you a conscience? If so, you must be thoroughly convinced by now that your dismissal of the colored troops without trial was a fatal blunder. If you are the man that you would have the country believe that you are and what your friends have painted you to be, you would say to the American people this:

"To the American nation: I have committed a fatal blunder in ordering the dismissal of companies A, B and C of the 25th infantry, U. S. Army, without honor and I hereby restore them to position of honor and trust.

Theodore Roosevelt."

This would be manly and relieve you from further embarrassment. It would not relieve you, however, from the condemnation that you already received and will remain with you "until death do us part." The evidence shows unquestionably that the town was shot up by the "Texas Crackers" and those who informed you that these men committed the offense are enemies of the republic. I must say that the colored Americans have fared worse under your administration than they have under any administration since the foundation of the government. In every department, under the present government, with but a few exceptions, the colored Americans are discriminated against. Many of them are "Jim Crowed" and you seem to encourage it. What do you expect to gain? You cannot hope to get the support of the Solid South and neither will you be able to keep the North united if you continue in your mad career.

The colored American doesn't know whether he is living under a republic or a monarchy. Certainly he knows that his rights are not protected. He knows that his friends are convicted and dismissed without trial. Why don't you admit that you are wrong? Now, why didn't you name a colored man for the port of Cleveland as you had threatened to do? You declared, or rather your friends declared, that you would name a colored man for the place as an assurance of your fidelity and friendship for the colored race, but the moment the white people of Ohio threaten a revolt you changed your mind.

Where is your conscience? What has become of your pretended friendship for the colored race?

Mr. President, you have committed a fatal error. There are ten millions of colored people or more in this country and but one office holder of color has indorsed you. At the time he declared for you I knew he was after something. Will he get it? I mean the negro attorney of Boston, Mass., Lewis, who indorsed you a few weeks ago and came to the city last week to see you for an assistant attorney generalship in the Department of Justice.

Now, Mr. President, have you got any respect for a man who indorses you for an office? Of course you haven't. This Negro came all the way from Boston, Mass., for recognition because he was the only official apologist to indorse you in your wrongs. Mr. President, you thought, at th etime, that you had made great shake, didn't you? You had no idea that the American people would resent this injustice to the colored soldiers, did you? The colored Americans, Mr. President, owe a debt of gratitude to Senator Foraker. He is their choice for President, win or lose. They will support only the man named by him, if he fails to get the nomination, then the colored Americans will look to him for advice. I regret that the colored Americans are so discriminated against by your administration. In the South your policy has almost eliminated the colored republicans from politics. Your lily-white policy has almost destroyed the Republican party. There will be less colored Republicans in the next convention than we ever had before. I am not actuated by malice and neither shall I wrongfully misrepresent you. The republican national committeemen of the District of Columbia, Dr. Reyburn, has failed to obtain from you any recognition. He voted for you at the last convention, and for what? I am not at all disappointed. I knew that he would get the marble heart. Dr. Reyburn and Mr. Cook expected great things from you, Mr. President. They thought they would be consulted about local appointments. They had vain presumption, didn't they?

THE EDITOR.

COL. W. H. PARKER, MAYOR OF HISTORIC DEADWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mr. George C. Smith, of the Register's Office, spent a most delightful visit Monday at the Ebbit House, with his old friend and former colleague, Col. W. H. Parker, Mayor of Deadwood, Black Hills, South Dakota, and member-elect from the State-at-large to the Sixtieth Congress.

Colonel Parker and Mr. Smith, during the stormy days of Reconstruction, were members of the Mississippi State Senate of the Legislature that elected the late B. K. Bruce to the United States Senate in January, 1874.

The first Federal appointment outside of Mississippi that was accorded Senator Bruce, in 1875, by President Grant, was United States District Atorney for the territory of Colarado, which he tendered Colonel Parker, who held it till 1877, when he removed to Deadwood, where he has not only forged to the front as the leading attorney at the bar in the State, but is regarded as one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the West, his clientele extending to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Smith, as special agent of the General Land Office, 1889-1891, was in charge of the Black Hills, Colonel Parker's home, who was his champion and stood by him in his celebrated contest with that gigantic corporation, the Home Stake Mining Company, with a capital of two hundred million dollars, when he made up a case against it for one million dollars, having arrayed against him its president, United States Senator Hearst, Senator Pettigrew and Senator Moody, both of Dakota; the latter, the attorney for the company at $10,000 per annum.

The fight against Mr. Smith became so bitter that it became the issue in the State, so damaging was his report to the company and its attorney, Senator Moody, and it was anything to defeat Senator Moody for re-election. After he made his report the three Senators called upon Secretary Noble and demanded Mr. Smith's dismissal for his activity in politics and said the report he had made was untrue. The Secretary wired Mr. Smith to report to Washington, where for ten days he went through the most searching investigation by the Secretary, at the conclusion of which he was vindicated and sent back to his district with fuller powers, with the assurance from Secretary Noble that he would stand by him to the end. Upon his return to Dakota he decided to do what he could to defeat Senator Moody, the man who had attempted to drive him out of the State; and, joining forces with Colonel Parker, in the fight, Mr. Smith, in his usual peculiar hidden tactics, which he handles in a masterly way, Senator Moody was defeated and Mr. Smith's friend, Rev. J. H. Kyle, an Oebrlin graduate, won. Not until the victory was complete was Mr. Smith suspected of being in the contest.

Of the twenty-five Republican members of the Senate of the Legislature that elected Mr. Brown but three still live, and it is coincidence that these three left Mississippi in 1875 and located in the West. Colonel Parker is in Colorado; Senator Albright, colored, in Kansas, and Mr. Smith to his former home, in Kansas. Senator Albright is now a resident of California. Mr. Smith has kept in touch with these two during the thirty-two years since they separated. Colonel Parker was the first person to welcome Mr. Smith to the Black Hills, and Mr. Smith is among the first to greet him and welcome his friend of so many years to the Capital and the scenes of his early manhood, for Colonel Parker graduated from Columbia Law School in 1868, was married here, and at once located in Mississippi, where he and Mr. Smith became warm friends.

Colonel Parker has always been a staunch friend of the colored people, and is absolutely color blind, believing in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

No one is more delighted at the good fortune of Colonel Parker than Mr. Smith.

MONUMENTS OF CHARACTER.

Another Big Meeting at Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. still continues to draw large crowds of men to their big Sunday Men's Meeting. The drawing card this Sunday will be Dr. J. E. Moorland, International Secretary, who will speak on the subject, "Monuments of Character." His address will be finely illustrated with beautiful stereopticon views showing the great work of the Colored Y. M. C. A. in the United States. Mr. Moorland's outfit is one of the best in use today and his collection of slides is a rare one, the different slides having been gathered from all other the United States. The Amphion Glee Club under the direction of Prof. J. Henry Lewis will furnish a special vocal program. There is no admission charged.

Mrs. Pitt's new play entitled "Mixed Races." Secure your tickets at once.

What I Saw And Heard

Dr. Samuel M. Pierie was out last week. I was glad to see him.

Payment has been made on the Trinity Baptist Church. Rev. Taylor will go in permanent quarters shortly.

Recorder J. C. Dancy, who was away on a lecturing tour, has returned to the city. The recorder is a good citizen.

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback is in New York. The last time I heard from him he was sick.

Dr. Scott of the Northeast is beginning to look like himself aagin. His trip to Atlantic City improved him very much.

The Crispus Attucks, under the presidency of Mr. Aldridge Lewis, has largely increased its membership. Mr. Lewis is a wide-awake president and popular among the members.

I have been informed that my friend L. H. Patterson has become a great church man. He will take up the missionary business shortly, I am informed.

I shall be glad when the lawyers are permitted to earn a fee. Any more restrictions inaugurated in the lower branch of the police court will cause many of them to go out of business.

I am very much pleased with Dr. DuBois. He is genial company.

The Niagara Movement, under his leadership, is becoming a great factor. I shall be glad when both organizations come together.

Mr. Robertson, treasurer of the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church has given bond in the sum of three thousand dollars.

Dr. Drew will no doubt build shortly.

I saw my genial friend Mr. Shelby Davidson last week. I admire the man. He is no doubt one of the most dignified presiding officers in the city. He is also a man of talent. There are some people in this city who are never satisfied or happy. They imagine that someone is always after them.

Bethel Literary is becoming to be a popular institution.

Miss Marie Madra is becoming a factor as an organizer. While I regret the division among the members, you must give her credit for what she is doing.

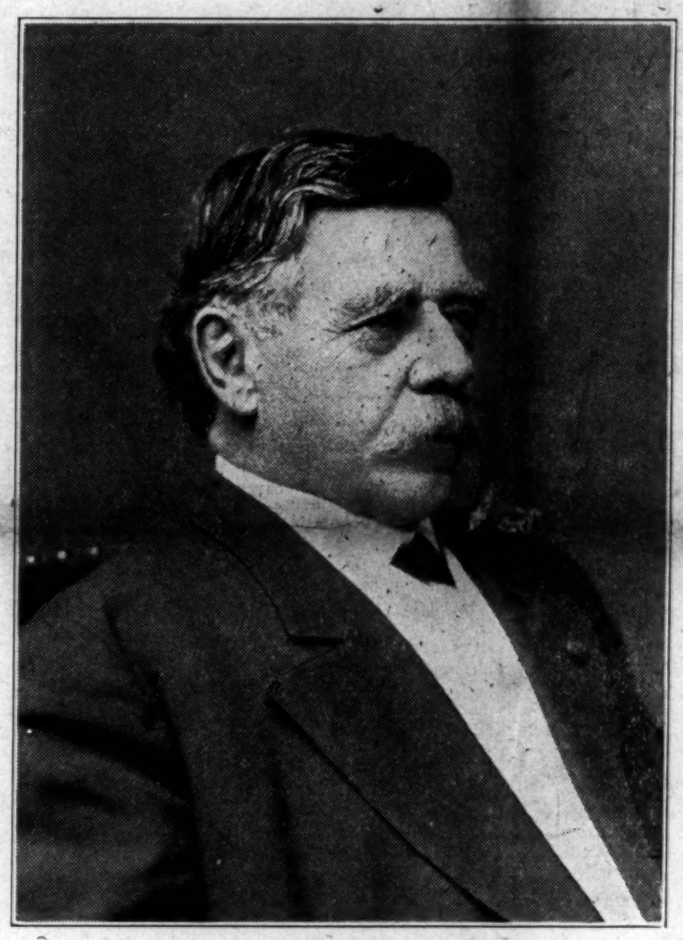
J. Milton Turner is in the city. He has a large claim before Congress. Mr. Turner will no doubt retire if he is successful with this deal.

Fairplay.

GRAND RALLY.

Sunday, March 3, tomorrow, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, pastor of Galbraith Church, will hold his spring grand rally. All the members and friends are requested to be present. At 3 o'clock P. M. Dr. W. A. Blackwell and choir will conduct the services.

The third Wednesday in May the annual conference will be held in this church. It will be one of the greatest gatherings of bishops and divines that ever assembled in this city. Great preparations are being made by Dr. Corrothers and his people to give the visiting divines a royal reception.



HON. WM WARNER, OF MO.

Cardoza Again

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

There was a meeting of the Board of Education held in the Franklin Building last Tuesday afternoon. The only absent member was Dr. Atwood, who was detained on account of sickness.

The adjournment was taken because of the absence of Superintendent Chancellor, whom the defense claimed they wished to call as one of the witnesses, and who is now in Chicago.

Lawyer Did Not Appear.

Henry E. Davis, of counsel for Cardozo, who failed to appear, leaving his colored colleague, James A. Cobb, to conduct the case, was charged with acting in bad faith. Stuart McNamara, the board's attorney, said that Mr. Davis had failed to show the board and its legal adviser that courtesy which was their due.

Capt. Oyster said the proceedings were "ridiculous," that Mr. Davis' method was a "bluff," and that he had no faith in his promise. Mr. McNamara's advice to the board to postpone the case until Dr. Chancellor could be summoned was received with ill-concealed impatience by the board. Capt. Oyster said the board was "weak-kneed and thin-skinned" to consent to further postponement, to which Mr. McNamara replied, pointedly:

"If Capt. Oyster means me, I will tell him that it is none of his business."

"I have heard that before," said Capt. Oyster.

"Well, I repeat it," continued Mr. McNamara.

Attorney Cobb engaged in tilts with several members of the board. At one time when Capt. Oyster was speaking and the colored attorney attempted to speak he was told to "keep quiet."

Argument Provokes Smiles.

Mrs. Terrell, with whom he had a lengthy and sharp colloquy, told him that she "was not stupid enough" to see the force of one of his arguments. The lawyer's argument that Supt. Chancellor's presence was necessary, "because he is the chief witness for the prosecution and the chief witness for the prosecution always conducts the case," provoked smiles.

Admiral Baird called the meeting to order and said the board was anxious to avoid further postponement of the case and that the public interests were suffering by the delays with which Cardozo's counsel had been accommodated.

Attorney Cobb immediately objected to consideration of the case because of the absence of Dr. Atwood, one of the colored members, who is seriously ill. Mr. McNamara opposed the objection, saying that Dr. Atwood waived his right to be present and had requested that the case go on without him.

Both lawyers supported their contentions by citing law and precedent. No sooner had the problem of Dr. Atwood's presence been disposed of than Attorney Cobb raised the point that Mr. Davis was not there to conduct the case for his client.

Advised to Proceed.

After waiting an hour the board learned that Mr. Davis had been detained and would not be able to attend. Mr. McNamara advised the board to proceed with the trial, saying that as Cardozo was represented by Attorney Cobb, the absence of Mr. Davis was immaterial.

At this stage of the proceedings the colored lawyer asked that he and his client be permitted to withdraw. President Baird told Cardozo that, as he was an employe of the school board, he could not withdraw without its permission and that if he did so he would be guilty of disobedience of orders. Cardozo immediately resumed his seat.

Having exhausted every other means of postponing the proceedings, Attorney Cobb made the point that he could not continue the case without Dr. Chancellor, whom he wished to call as a witness. It developed that the name of Dr. Chancellor and Dr. Montgomery had been added to the original list of witnesses as late as Monday, and, as board members charged, after Cardozo's counsel had learned that Dr. Chancellor was in Chicago.

Capt. Oyster moved that the objection be overruled.

"We have waited long enough for Mr. Davis," said Capt. Oyster angrily. "This board must not be tampered with."

Mr. McNamara explained that there was legal ground for this objection and advised the board to await the return of Dr. Chancellor, as this was necessary to save them from error.

"We have heard that for four months, Mr. McNamara," said Mrs. Hill. Board members protested that their interests were suffering by the constant delays. When the deciding vote was taken, Capt. Oyster expressed himself as much disgusted.

SUIT AGAINST PROFESSOR.

Boston, February 2.—Because he is to make a determined legal fight against the $25,000 suit for breach of proimse brought against him by Miss Annie L. Manley, it is believed, Professor Philippe B. Marcou has resigned as professor of modern languages at Harvard College.

The resignation, it is believed, has not been acted upon yet. The professor, it is stated, could not apepar in the the case and at the same time retain his connection with the college.

The greatest mystery shrouds the identity of the young woman who has set her affections at so high a figure.

The only Miss Annie L. Manley the newspaper reporters have been able to find lives at No. 28 Holyoke street. She is a young negress. She owns the house, and for the last ten years is reported to have been liberally supplied with money.

Miss Manley, it is said, had few callers. One of them, it is declared, was an elderly white man. It was explained that he was a relative of a family in which Miss Manley was formerly employed.

When Professor Marcou was asked about the case he confined his reply to the following words: "I have nothing to admit or deny. I have made up my mind to stand the racket."

The professor is said to be worth something like $100,000.

It was reported some months ago that the source of Miss Manley's income was suddenly cut off and she became much worried over it. It is said that she made a number of attempts to get on good terms again with her benefactor. In this she failed. Then it is declared she resolved to take the matter to the courts, backed up with a numerous assortment of letters, which are said to have been written by the man who called on her. It is alleged by the black woman he promised to marry her.

When a newspaper man called at the house his ring was answered by a negro maid.

"I want to see Miss Manley," said the reporter.

"She is not up yet," replied the maid.

The reporter returned to the house a little later. The same maid came to the door.

"I want to see Miss Manley," he repeated.

"She has gone away," was the response.

When the iceman called at the house early in the day he was unable to get in. The mailcarrier was told to push letters under the door, which he did.

Joseph Williams, colored, living at 236 O street, N. W., porter on the Pennsylvania railroad, by pulling the emergency cord prevented a calamitous wreck on the Washington bound Congressional limited. The passengers only raised $50 for him. Had he been a white man he would have received several thousand dollars and promotion, but being a Negro, that was sufficient, also showing that their lives were of little value.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

The attention of our readers is called to high order of music which we publish each week. This music is issued by the American Melody Company of New York and cannot but appeal to the taste of lovers of good music.

Quite a lengthy and interesting article on "America's Amazing Advance," has been written by Mr. Richard H. Edmonds. It begins with 1870 and ends with 1906. Mr. Edmonds concludes by saying that "a conception of the possibilities which are ahead of us should quicken the life-blood and stir the pulse of every man whose horizon is broadened as he looks out upon the world's mighty activities."

Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, the husband of Jenny Lind, the noted singer, died last Monday in London at the age of seventy-eight.

Mrs. Curtis, the wife of Dr. A. M. Curtis of our city, was among the number of persons who made speeches at the laying o fthe cornerstone of the Negro Administration Building at Jamestown, Va.

Mr. James H. Harrison, the enterprising editor of the Austin Watchman, Austin, Texas, has passed to the Great Beyond. His funeral took place at the Third Baptist Church last week.

It is stated that according to advices received from Chicago the sub-treasury at that city has been robbed of between $175,000 and $200,000.

Passenger Flagman C. H. Hoover, who gave the first news of the wreck of the Pennsylvania special last Saturday morning, has been placed under arrest, charged with larceny.

An amateur theatrical entertainment was given by the students of Gallaudet College in the chapel hall of the college last Saturday evening. The play was entiled "Along the Streets of Paris," and was in pantomime.

Four colored passengers were drowned who were on the steamboat Marion, which burned last week while on the Wadmalaw River, S. C.

The "Rainy Daisies" of New York, who have introduced the short skirt for walking in fair weather as well as in stormy, are said to be laying plans to pursue health still further.

After a search of nearly a year, Cecelia Demetro, the twelve-year-old daughter of a wealthy Greek in Little Rock, Ark., who was kidnapped March 1, 1906, was found last Monday near Thornton, Ill.

A number of people were injured in the lower East Side, New York, this week by the collapse of a portion of the Third avenue elevated railroad track at Chatham Square.

BETHEL LITERARY.

The silver anniversary of Bethel Literary took place last Tuesday evening in the main auditorium of the church.

Dr. W. D. Norman, the eloquent pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, was the principal speaker, whose subject was the value of a literary society to a community. His address was most eloquent. He paid a high tribute to the founder of the organization, Bishop Payne. Rev. Walter H. Brooks also spoke of the society in the early days. Prof. W. A. Joiner gave a history of the life of Daniel Payne, the founder. Miss Laura Joiner read a history of the society in the last ten years. Music was furnished by the Amphion Glee Club. Miss Marie Madre, the popular presiding officer, opened the exercises in one of her most eloquent speeches. Miss Madre deserves great credit for the success of Bethel Literary.

AMONG THE ODD FELLOWS.

The funeral services over the remains of Pressley Beverly, P. N. F. of Rising Sun Lodge No. 1365, were held at Liberty Baptist Church, Eighteenth and E streets, N. W., at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon last, Rev. Tolliver officiating, assisted by Revs. W. J. Howard and J. D. Jaris. "That Beautiful City" was tenderly rendered as a solo by Miss Nettie Murray. During the services the church was crowded to suffocation. The deceased was a well known business man of the southwest, an honorable, useful citizen and for twenty-eight years a member of Rising Sun Lodge. At the time of his death he was a trustee of Liberty Baptist Church.

The deceased leaves a widow, two sons, a daughter and a host of friends who greatly deplore his death.

The Metropolitan Mercantile and Reality Company, operated by our people, with headquarters in New York, has 6000 stockholders, more than half million dollars in stock and branch offices and property in about twenty different States of the Union.

RODE ON COWCATCHER

HOW A WOMAN SECURED FIRST OKLAHOMA CLAIM.

"Kentucky Daisy" Traveled on Front of Engine to Newly Opened Tract —Tied Petticoat to Tree to Secure Land.

Guthrie, Okla.—The first train that came into Oklahoma from the south on that memorable April 22, 1889, carried as a passenger on the cowcatcher a young woman, who was later to play an important part in Oklahoma politics. Sitting gracefully on the front end of the engine, on that first train, Miss Nanette Daisy gave the engineer a prearranged signal when a few miles north of what is now the town of Britton in Oklahoma county, and as in response he slowed down the train somewhat, she leaped from the engine and, climbing up the embankment, tied her petticoat to a young blackjack tree, calling to the other passengers on the train, "This is my claim." So far as known she was the first woman to file a claim in "old" Oklahoma, and also one of the thousands of people who came into the territory that day on trains. The persons who came in on horseback and in wagons, of course, filed earlier than she did. To this day the claim is still in her name, although the matter of settling her estate is now in the court. From the day she leaped from the cowcatcher and tied her petticoat to a tree she was an eccentric character in the territory.

The next morning, after staking out her claim, Nanette Daisy, who only a few months before had held the political appointment of state superintendent of instruction in Kentucky,

MISS NANETTE DAISY.
(She Rode on Cowcatcher to File on Oklahoma Claim.)

was at the Guthrie land office to make the proper filings on the land. She soon became acquainted with politicians and newspaper men, among whom there was not a better organizer and wire puller than Nanette Daisy. Throughout the territory she was known as "Kentucky Daisy," and under this name she entered politics, becoming a friend politically of many men prominent at that time and since in territorial affairs. Although these friendships were formed with prominent men in both parties, yet to the last she remained true to the Bourbon democracy which she had inherited from a long line of Kentucky ancestors.

In the first Fourth of July celebration in Guthrie Nanette Daisy represented "Columbia" in the big parade, being chosen for that honor by a majority vote of the people. She was an unusually fine looking young woman, intelligent and cultured, having been a successful teacher in Kentucky, quick at repartee and generally popular. These qualities brought her constantly before the public and on all occasions she was among the first to be solicited to participate in the honors and social events of the youthful territory capital. Frequently she was solicited, too, to address conventions, political and educational, and her talent as an elocutionist was both marked and interesting. In her addresses she used this talent with such success that she became a very popular speaker.

When the Sac and Fox country in eastern Oklahoma was opened to settlement in 1892 Nanette Daisy again came into prominence. Astride a strong horse, with thousands of others, she made the race on to the town site of Chandler to secure a town lot. The race was across a broken, hilly country, at times through the Deep Fork valley, wooded and filled with underbrush. After reaching the town site, in running her horse underneath a tree, her hair caught on a limb, pulling her from the horse. She received injuries that at the time were supposed to be fatal. In fact, that she did escape was miraculous, for where she was thrown other horses by the hundreds galloped afterward, and in the crush it was believed that she would be killed under their hoofs, even if her first injuries were not fatal.

Nanette Daisy—for such she still remains in memory to the people of Guthrie and "old" Oklahoma—later left Guthrie for Chicago.

From the time of her departure for Chicago the life of Nanette Daisy was unknown to Oklahomans, until attorneys arrived here four years ago to investigate her property interests. They stated that she had died suddenly in that city. Her property interests in this vicinity are extensive, including the claim which she staked off on that first day when she made her entrance on the cowcatcher, and the lot on which she fell on the Chandler town site when she made the run into the Sac and Fox country. She also owned town lots in Guthrie. The settlement of her estate is still in the courts.

IS AN OKLAHOMA PIONEER.

"Judge" Embry Made Federal District Attorney of New State.

Chandler, Ok.—John Embry, whose appointment as United States district attorney for Oklahoma has been confirmed by the senate, has successfully undergone four investigations by the federal authorities. He was first appointed by President Roosevelt last spring, but the senate refused to sanction his name and the president ap-

JOHN EMBRY.
(United States District Attorney for Oklahoma.)

pointed him again during the recess. In the meantime the investigations have been carried on. It is significant that no objection was made to him in the senate at his last appointment. Mr. Embry, who is known as "Judge," was one of the pioneers of the territory and has been prominent in Republican politics. He has served this city as mayor and is a member of the Methodist church. In his younger days John Embry worked in almost every state of the south and southwest, traveling on foot the most of the time. At different times he mined coal in Kentucky, worked in the lumber camps of Arkansas and Louisiana, in the wheat fields of Kansas and on steamers on the Mississippi and Arkansas.

NEW LAND COMMISSIONER.

R. A. Ballinger, Well-Known Lawyer, Appointed to Office.

Seattle, Wash.—Richard Achilles Ballinger, who has been appointed commissioner of the general land office, is a well known lawyer, who recently served as mayor of this city. He is an Illinoisan by birth, 48 years of age, and came to this state in 1898. His father, Richard Henry Ballinger, studied law with Abraham Lincoln. At the age of 17 Mr. Ballinger started in the cattle business in Kansas, and when 22 years of age he entered Williams college and was graduated in 1886. He practiced law at Boonsbor-

RICHARD A. BALLINGER.
(New Commissioner of the General Land Office.)

ough, Ill., for a while, and then went south and became prosecuting attorney in an Alabama county. In 1890 he went to Chicago and practiced law there for two years. Coming West, from 1893 until 1897, he was judge of the superior court of the district comprising Jefferson, Island, San Juan, Callam and Skagit counties, Washington.

Lincoln on Duty of Citizenship.

Jeremiah C. Lotz, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest of the Hoosiers employed in the department, whether that honor be conferred for age or years of continuous service, was thrown into close association with Lincoln during the civil war, and he tells a story of the great president. On July 4, 1863, there was a gathering on the vacant lot at the south end of the treasury building to witness the unfurling of a flag presented to a New England regiment. Lincoln was there to pull the rope that would run the flag up to the top of the pole. The colonel of the regiment also was there, in spick and span uniform, and his presentation address could almost be called a whole conservatory of flowers of speech. Seldom, if ever, had the English language been employed to say so many grandiloquent things. When the colonel had concluded, Lincoln stepped forward, pulled the rope and said:

"I will pull this flag up if there is no fault in the machinery, but the people must keep it there."

"The contrast of the two speeches impressed everybody with the greatness of Lincoln," said Mr. Lotz. "The colonel had spoken long and said little, while the president in one sentence had epitomized the duty of all Americans."—Indianapolis Star.

FROM TUTOR TO FORGE

FORMER COLLEGE PRESIDENT BECOMES A BLACKSMITH.

Ill Health Forces Descendant of President of Yale University to Quit Educational Work for Manual Labor.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The brightest boy in the village school at Stilesville, Ind., prize winner at Ohio Wesleyan university, teacher in various schools, then president of Green River college, Kentucky, and now a blacksmith, toiling daily at the forge in his humble shop at Anderson, Ind., this has been the unusual career of Roscoe J. Stiles, great grandson of Ezra Stiles, Ph. D., a president of Yale university. The town of Stilesville was founded by his grandfather, in honor of whom it was named.

In his youth Roscoe was looked up on as a second Ezra Stiles. He liked school, and spent his spare time in reading instead of playing. His fond parents believed that a great future was before the young man in the educational world and they encouraged him to every extent possible in his studies. At the age of 17 he was sent to Indianapolis and entered what is now Shortridge high school. Here he maintained his record as a brilliant student, and when he had completed his course with high honors he was sent to Ohio Wesleyan at Delaware, O. He proved a leader in all college affairs, joined the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, was prominent in the social life of the school and graduated, as usual, with honors. After

ROSCOE J. STILES.
(Once President of a College, Now a Blacksmith.)

leaving the university he naturally turned to educational work, and for eight or ten years taught in the high schools of cities in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. Then he was offered the chair of history in Green River college at Maysville, Ky. This school then had an enrollment of about 300, and was one of the leading coeducational institutions of the state. He taught history for four years and when the presidency of the school became vacant he was readily chosen to fill the place. For four years more he served as the head of the college, when his health failed. Under his administration the school flourished and the enrollment was increased to almost 500. He brought about many changes for the better, including the elective system.

When he saw that he must give up his work he thought it would be only for a year or so, and decided to spend the time traveling. But for several years he wandered here and there over the country without finding his strength returning, and so he finally decided to settle down in Anderson, near his brothers, and quietly await the end. He had never married and made his home with his brother Albert. For a while he spent his time in reading and studying, but having exhausted his means while traveling he decided to go to work.

His brothers and his friends thought he was only joking when he said he intended to open a blacksmith shop. Then when they saw he was really in earnest they offered to find something more suitable for him, but he declined their aid.

"I want to work, I want something that will tax my vitality to the utmost," he said in a recent interview, and in a short time he had purchased an old abandoned shop on the edge of the city.

"I would rather be a strong, healthy blacksmith than a tired, wornout college president, with the grave yawning for me. I believe a strong physical body is the most essential thing. When my health failed I turned to manual labor. A man can keep up his education and work in the smithy as well. I am ready now to debate with any one on the question, 'Was Plato's Philosophy Wrong?' and take either side of it."

The blacksmith can always find time to pause in his work to discuss history, philosophy or public questions with a visitor. His favorite study is history, as it was that subject he taught before assuming the presidency of Green River college.

Morocco's First Railway.

The following telegram from Tangier has been received at Berlin: "On December 15 the first train ran over the new narrow-gauge railway to the quarries built by the German Harbor Construction company. The railway, the first in Morocco worked by steam traction, is two kilometers (one and a quarter miles) long."

SPITE FENCE COVERS WINDOW.

Raised on Stilts, It Shuts Out the Light From a Second-Story Room.

Baltimore, Md.—For a quarter of a century one of the oddest spite fences on record has shut out the light from the second-story hall window on the north side of a house on Pennsylvania avenue and now, though it is old and mossy and covered with vines which have grown with the years, there seems to be no prospect that it will not live to remind more generations of the ancient misunderstandings

Odd Spite Fence in Baltimore.

which caused its erection. It is a board construction, raised on stilts, just large enough to cover the window and it stands within a few inches of the window opening.

In the house against which the spite fence is raised there are three generations of the family of Mr. and Mrs. William Messersmith, and the heads of the family have lived there for 43 years this coming April. In the next house to the north lives the family of Mr. Alexander Megary, the head of which raised the fence years ago—some say 20 years, some say 25.

Away back yonder, when Baltimore was far to the south and east of the place where now the Gilmore street cars turn into Druid hill park that was all country. The Godmans owned and lived in the present Megary residence, and then the Whitneys, and succeeded them came the Megary family. Mrs. Messersmith and Mrs. Megary were young married people then, and their children used to play together on the lots about the houses. Children will quarrel, it is said, and the Messersmith and Megary children were not exceptions. First it was that thing, then this, then another, and in time the mothers began to "take up" for their respective children until there was a mutual agreement to disagree. Then, the Megary side says, the Messersmith family began to throw dirt and hair and refuse of various sorts from the hall window into the Megary flower garden, and the wind would often take the dirt and carry it over close to the Megary residence. Protests were made, and the elder Megary finally called on the Messersmiths and told them that he intended to build an obstruction against their window to keep down what had become a nuisance. The Messersmith denial was emphatic, and then the Megary side charged the Messersmith side with spying on the Megary dressing rooms from the hall window. One night the Messersmiths retired, and when they awoke in the morning the fence that was to shut them off was in position.

"We're used to it now and don't mind it a bit," said Mrs. Messersmith, and three generations, down to a toddling babe, joined in approving that statement. "Of course, it shuts off our light, but we have been shut off from light for 23 years by that fence, and we can get along without it just as well as not."

LOOKS LIKE A HYENA.

Cape Hunting Dog Not a Handsome Animal in Appearance.

London.—The Cape hunting dog, owing to its resemblance, both in coloring and marking, to the hyena, is

Cape Hunting Dog.

often called by the name of the hyena dog. Its most striking external features are the large size of its ears and the great length of leg. They hunt in packs, relieving one another when exhausted, so that those who have been resting and husbanding their strength in the rear of the chase come forward and take the lead.

Smokeless Railway Engine.

The dream of smokeless cities is likely to be realized at no distant day. European engineers have visions of smokeless railways, and a method of solving this part of the problem is being tested between Ostend and Brussels. The engine used is of special construction. It has an aspirator, which sucks in all smoke and steam, and a special receptacle where the vapors are chemically decomposed. Neither smoke nor steam escapes into the open air.

AUTOS IN THE CONGO

CARRY FREIGHT INTO THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

Roads Hundreds of Miles Long Built or Planned—Steam Railroads to Come Later—Lines Are Profitable.

New York.—King Leopold of Belgium, sovereign of the Congo Free State, said in an interview the other day that the state is now sending out motor cars to run on the automobile freight roads that are being extended from the Congo river into parts of the interior not likely to be penetrated by railroads for some time to come. The building of these roads has been in progress two years and two of them have already been partly equipped with rolling stock.

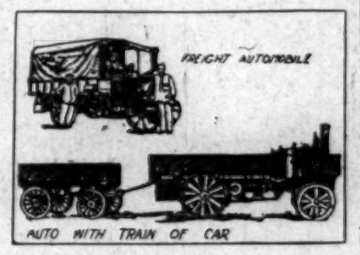
One of the automobile roads has been extended from Leopoldville to the southeast to connect the Congo at its chief port on the inner plateau with the Kwango in the south. The distance is 300 miles.

This is a finely built, rock ballasted road with perfect drainage. It would not be possible in a country where rains are so copious to run automobiles on a common dirt road. The automobile roads of the Congo will compare favorably with the best highways in any land.

The accompanying picture shows the two types of auto motors that are being introduced for freight purposes. The motive power in both of them is steam.

In one the motor is a part of the freight wagon. The other machine is a steam engine of much greater power, intended to haul a train of from 10 to 15 freight wagons.

The Congo State has reached the rich mining region of Katanga with this automobile freight transport before it has completed its system of



Two Types of Autos Used in the Congo.

uninterrupted steam communications by steamboat and railroad between the mouth of the Congo and this mining district. To reach the Katanga province heretofore steamboats have ascended the Congo, the Kasai and Sankuru rivers, a thousand miles to the head of navigation on the Sankuru at the western edge of Katanga.

From this point many hundreds of porters have carried freight across country to Lake Mwero, the air line distance being about 400 miles. For half this distance navigable waters may be utilized.

Automobile roads have now been built to connect these navigable waterways leading in the desired direction. Bridges have been thrown across rivers, the sections of the road have been built in the best European manner and the automobile service is in operation, though as yet with inadequate equipment.

A more northerly road has also been constructed from the head of navigation on the Sankuru to a large collecting and distributing center, where parties of porters are kept to carry the auto freightage in various directions.

The Congo State was encouraged to carry out these enterprises by the success of the automobile route from the east coast of Madagascar to the capital, Antananarivo, about 120 miles inland, which has revolutionized transportation.

As late as 1901 the cost of moving freight between the sea and the capital was $75 a ton. The fine new road completed in 1902 has reduced rates three-fourths.

A daily service of automobiles for passengers and freight is maintained between the Indian ocean and Antananarivo. The people are happy over the change, but the automobile will resign in favor of the railroad to the capital, which, it is expected, will be completed in 1908.

Automobile transportation in a commercial sense can be only a temporary expedient, for cheap transportation cannot be secured by dividing freight, often of small value in proportion to bulk and weight, into small automobile loads. It is as true in Africa as elsewhere that cheap freight carriage can be secured only by the concentration of a large bulk of merchandise in large loads moved by the most powerful means of traction.

The automobile roads, however, will probably pay for themselves many times over before railroads supersede them.

Lincoln's Estimate of Wealth.

A New York firm applied to Abraham Lincoln some years before he became president as to the financial condition of a neighbor. Mr. Lincoln replied as follows: "Yours of the tenth instant received. I am well acquainted with Mr. —— and I know his circumstances. First of all he has a wife and baby; together they ought to be worth $50,000 to any man. Secondly, he has an office in which there is a table worth $1.50 and three chairs worth, say, $1. Last of all, there is in one corner a large rat hole which will bear looking into."

BENJAMIN HARRISON STATUE.

Committee Selects Model of Monument to Ex-President.

Indianapolis, Ind.—One of the two models furnished by Charles H. Niehaus, the New York sculptor, has been decided on by the committee of the Benjamin Harrison Monument association having in immediate charge the erection of the monument. The figure selected shows the former president standing, wearing an overcoat. The other figure was of the former president wearing a Prince Albert coat. Otherwise the two figures were

Model of Harrison Statue.

similar. It was believed by the members of the committee that the figure with the overcoat was the more graceful of the two.

John B. Elam and Evans Woollen, two of the members of the committee, recently saw in the Niehaus studio in New York the clay models, about four feet high, of the statue. Photographs showing various views of these models were taken and these photographs were submitted at a meeting of the committee in this city. The photographs of the figure show a chair back of the figure, but this chair was one that simply was in the studio. There will be a chair back of the finished figure, but the committee has not yet decided as to the type of chair that will be best.

The completed bronze figure will be about eight and one-half feet high, and will be mounted on a pedestal of either Tennessee marble or granite. The entire structure will be about 19 feet high and back of it will be an exhedra. It will stand on the south side of University Park, facing the Indianapolis federal building. The work of breaking ground for the foundation will begin as soon as possible in the spring, and it is probable the monument will be completed in the fall.

FAMOUS STROZZI PALACE SOLD.

Historic Structure at Florence, Italy, Bought by a Manufacturer.

Rome.—The Strozzi palace at Florence, Italy, which has just been sold to a manufacturer for $1,200,000, is a historic structure. It was built in 1489 for Filippo Strozzi, who at that time was the chief rival of the Medici family. The architect was the famous

Strozzi Palace at Florence, Italy.

Benedetto de Majano. The cornice of the palace, which is considered to be a beautiful addition to the structure, was added some years later by Cronaca. The old Tuscan palaces generally were designed as fortresses, owing to the turbulent period in which their owners lived. They were accessible only by a huge gate (similar to that in the Strozzi palace) leading into a central courtyard, on which the principal living apartments opened, and their street front had a frowning and forbidding appearance.

Railway Acquaintances in America.

"You may travel 1,000 miles on a railway in Europe and never a man, whether English, French, German or what not, will open his mouth to speak to you if you are a stranger," said J. W. Pike of Philadelphia.

"For a total freezeout I accord the palm to the English. Your true Briton regards any man who has nerve to speak to him without ever having been formally introduced as reeking with effrontery and, therefore, to be disdained and snubbed. I want to except from these a class of Englishmen who have been about the world a good bit. I've met a few of this sort who had knocked about the world and who were not suspicious of a stranger who addressed them that he had designs on their pocketbook.

"Maybe in the course of time and the process of evolution we may get the same clamlike reserve over here in America, but I don't expect to see it in my lifetime, and I am glad to think whenever I enter a parlor car for a ride to San Francisco or Seattle that though I may not know a blessed man on the that train when I enter, ere 100 miles have been traversed I shall be talking with some good American whom I never saw before as though we had been friends and comrades from our earliest youth."

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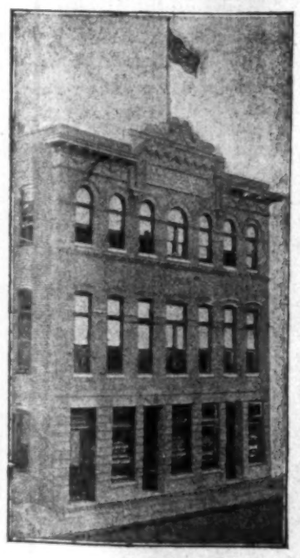

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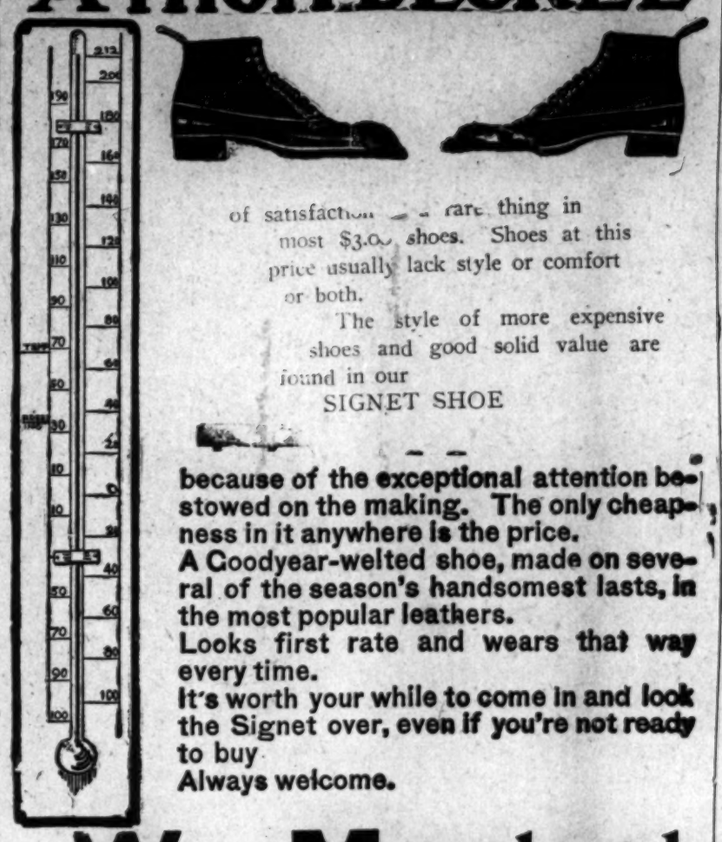

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GROWWHISKERS CLUB FORMED.

Girls at Harrisburg, Neb., to Reject All Beardless Men.

Harrisburg, Neb.—A number of young society women of this western Nebraska town have formed a prowhiskers society and have signed an agreement which binds them solemnly to discourage attentions from young, middle aged or old men who do not wear beards and not under any circumstances to marry men of any age who do not wear full beards.

They read a newspaper story recently to the effect that the girls of another town had agreed not to permit men who wore beards to pay court to them. The Harrisburg girls say that their sisters in the other town have assumed a wrong attitude toward the whiskers question and that they themselves have taken the correct and patriotic stand.

They maintain stoutly that men with whiskers are handsomer and every way more acceptable as lovers, husbands and fathers than are men without them; that in earlier times it was almost the universal custom in this country for men to wear full beards and that such beards were then regarded as genuine ornaments, but that through ridicule the good old custom has been made obsolete.

They say that they have formed their society and signed an agreement not to encourage attentions from beardless men and not in any event to marry men without full beards in order to reestablish the good old custom of wearing full beards.

OIL SOAKED EELS BURN FINE.

Forest of Natural Candles Near Newton, N. J.

Newton N. J.—A company to market eels to be burned as a substitute for gas or lamps is being formed here. The promoters swear they have "the electric eel beaten by several candle power." At least 20,000 eels, from six inches to three feet long, are instantly available. All that need be done is to pluck them out of the mud on the banks of the Paulius Kill, where they are standing on their tails.

A big iron tank, full of petroleum and acids, which had been in use at the old Newton gas works, was dumped into a stream tributary to the Kill. The liquid slowly percolated in the Kill. Quickly it poisoned all the fish, and thousands of them were found dead. But the eels were tougher. Soaked with the oil and acids, but trying to escape, they burrowed into the soft mud of the banks.

Then came a hard freeze, and recently a thaw. It left the 20,000 eels preserved by the cold and the acids, saturated with petroleum, "a little forest of natural candles waiting to be lighted."

"Already many families in the suburbs of Newton are using the luminous eel for household purposes," say the promoters. "The light is soft, white, brilliant, and reliable. There is no odor perceptible, and in many ways the new light is considered preferable to any illuminant available in the town."

Sues Railroad 2,140 Times.

Appleton, Wis.—Henry Miller, a farmer, has begun 2,140 suits against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company for $21,400, or ten dollars for each locomotive that has crossed his farm since he advised the railroad company to construct a culvert and crossing. The complaints in these cases fill about 600 type-written pages.

Italy's State Lottery.

Rome.—Italy's state lottery took in $17,000,000 in a year and gave back in prizes $9,000,000. Much of the money came from the poorest people.

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FRANCE HAS 200,000 HOBOES.

Army of 32,000 Rural Guards Found Insufficient to Curb Them.

Paris.—An investigation just ended by the ministry of the interior has revealed the fact that in France there are at least 200,000 tramps. Against this horde of regular tramps the government has opposed a regiment of 32,000 rural guards whose duty it is to protect life and property in the country.

It is proposed to increase the number of rural guards so as to check vagrancy. A request from all the departments of France brought 26 replies, which go to show that the municipalities of those departments provided night lodgings for 466,000 persons last year.

In the 38,000 municipalities of France, however, there are to be found only 3,000 night refuges and in many places the tramps cannot be arrested because there is no place to imprison them. During last year 32,000 tramps were arrested, but about 20,000 of them could not be held because of lack of evidence to prove a crime.

HEADS LIST IN BUCKEYE STATE.

Columbus Man Says He Was First to Enlist in Ohio at Call of Lincoln.

Columbus—It now develops that Major Henry M. Neil of this city was the first man to be enlisted in Ohio under the call for troops by President Lincoln for the civil war.

Major Neil has never spoken of his distinction until now. The Major says that when the message came from Lincoln for the quota he was in Governor William Dennison's office.

The governor, who was his brother-in-law, related the contents of the telegram, and Major Neil followed by saying that he could be counted on and desired to be the first man enrolled. When Lieutenant "Bob" Williams arrived from Washington that night to recruit soldiers he swore Major Neil in as a private.

Neil served in the short service and was mustered out in 1864, after commanding a battery he had raised. This honor of being the first Ohioan to enlist has always been credited to Lorin Andrews of Ashland, who died in September, 1861.

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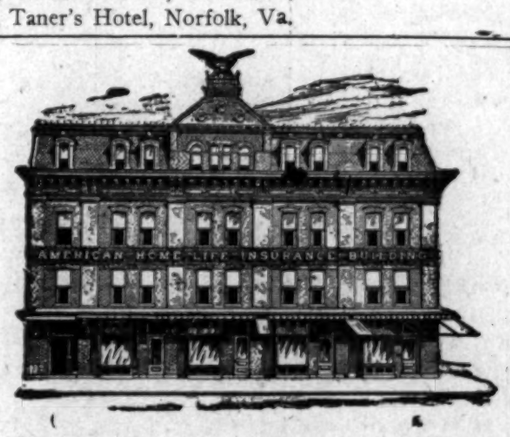

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FOR
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON
FORAKER OF OHIO
FOR
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF,
OF NEW YORK

AMERICAN COWARDICE.

America can only boast of her bravery when she is dealing with her own subjects, namely the colored Americans especially. The Japanese question was one of color, pure and simple, and it was a backdown for this republic because the Japanese had a government at their back. It was a cowardly backdown. The American government, with an alleged powerful army and navy, demonstrated that it had no desire to confront the Japanese government. Japan demanded satisfaction, and received it. The colored Americans,who have been loyal and are today, are ignored and discriminated against, and treated with secondary consideration,while every foreigner and foreign governments and their subjects are all treated most kindly.

The colored Americans are forever ready to respond to the call to protect their country, and are the first to be ignored and mistreated. Will this republic ever treat the colored Americans as they should be treated? Must he continue to be the willing slave and humiliated servant to appease the prejudices of Southern oligarchy? The present administration represents an element of the Republican party that is more inimical to the colored man than Southern Democrats. President Roosevelt is no friend of the colored Americans. He never was and he never can or will be. He has made an effort to play "tweedle dee and tweedle dum" in politics. It was a question of color in California, but the Japanese would not stand for it. Powerful as Russia is, Japan compelled her to feel her power. The Bee is confident that the United States will not enter a contest with a nation like the Japanese or any other nation that has power behind her like Japan. Japan may not have what the Americans boast of, but it has a civilization sufficiently intelficient to protect her subjects against American prejudice and oppression.

The colored Americans have been loyal and patriotic. They have never been guilty of treason, notwithstanding their oppression. The colored Americans have been obedient to the laws of their country, and faithful to those who once enslaved them. Japan saw that her subjects were being discriminated against on account of their nationality. She had sufficient force in her own country to put troops upon American possesions under some pretext, ready at any moment to strike.

The colored Americans can never demand until they have power like Japan. Will the colored American be needed in the next conflict? The Bee thinks that they will be. It will be a conflict in which the colored soldiers shall win laurels.

THE DOCTRINE OF SURRENDER

The Chicago Conservator again begs the question. In a one-column editorial it makes reply to The Bee article of surrender and concludes that Mr. Washington must have surrendered the manhood rights of the colored American by teaching them trades. If The Bee did not know the distinguished editor of the Conservator it would say that he was fishing for an invitation to attend one of the social functions at Tuskegee. Editor Wilkins, who is talking at long range, generally remains where he is and speaks his mind. Now, if he is really sincere and means what he says, why does he remain so far away from Tuskegee, Ala., and advocate manhood rights of the colored Americans? Why doesn't he make a tour of the South, where the hearts of the colored Americans are bleeding for such advice that he is in giving in the West? Why doesn't he instil in the brains of the colored Americans of Chicago the necessity of united action? He now complains of a division of the colored man in Chicago, Ill. He asks the question, How do they expect to succeed if they remain divided? Does not the able Editor of the Conservator see the necessity of repairing the forces at his own home instead of reaching all the way to Tuskegee? Now, Editor Wilkins, what do you mean? The Bee would like to know if he is in need of colored mechanics. Are there none in the city of Chicago? The last time the Editor of The Bee was in Chicago the colored Americans were slinging hash while the white men were doing the bossing. Have you carpenters, builders, architects and colored manufacturers in Chicago. Editor Wilkins? If you haven't you must admit that your alleged doctrine of surrender is an absolute necessity, and that Tuskegee is supplying the necessary needs.. Why should we have so many lawyers without clients and doctors without patients? Without property interess we would have no need for civil lawyers; wihout land of our own we must be dependent upon the white man;without money we continue to be the servants and slaves of those you claim the colored Americans have surrendered their manhood rights and today hundreds of colored editors depend upon white printers. As evidence of Editor Wilkins' dependence upon those to whom he claims Mr. Washington has surrendered the manhood rights of the colored Americans, The Bee respectfully asks its most noble potentate to read the second, sixth and seventh pages of his paper, and then look in a glass at himself, and ask these questions: Are those mine? Are they my productions? Are they the productions of a white man or a negro?

Would it not be well for Editor Wilkins to consider his condition first before he repudiates his alleged doctrine of surrender?

Editor Wilkins depends upon the white man for the present existence of his great paper, which he cannot deny.

When the colored Americans are in possession of those things which make nations great and powerful, he can well argue material independence.

The Bee does not believe in sycophants, apologists and trimmers, and it is confident that the great editor of the Conservator is likewise opposed to them. While the Editor of the Conservator remains in Chicago he will be able to oppose the doctrine of surrender, and it is not necessary for him to lose any sleep or fall out with those who may differ with his policy.

REV. CORROTHERS.

We publish the communication of Rev. S. L. Corrothers because we have from time to time severely criticised him on account of his attitude toward the public school system of the District of Columbia, and we deem it no more than just and proper to allow him to relieve himself of his surplus oratory. Dr. Corrothers is wrong on the school question. He should know that there are members of the School Board who are deeply interested in the success of the schools, and, so far as the colored people are concerned, they are not opposed to them.

Rev. Corrothers may believe that Admiral Baird, Captain Oyster,Mr. Cox, Evermann and others are opposed to the colored people. The Bee knows that the colored people have no better friends on the School Board. Admiral Baird may be a little harsh at times, but there is not a more honest man on the Board than he is. The Bee knows well the record of Captain Oyster and Mr. Cox. Captain Oyster believes in the colored people, because his many charitable and liberal acts toward them speak for him.

Dr. Corrothers complains of discrimination on the part of the Superintendent. We don't care what other people think of Dr. Chancellor. The Bee knows him to be a whole-souled man. Honest to a fault. He is frank and fully able to defend himself against attacks. Mrs. Terrell, everyone knows, is a woman of brains. She has womanly principles, and is able to defend herself and her position on the School Board. Dr. Atwood wants a good school system. He has worked hard to place the colored schools upon a working basis. The Bee wants to say to Dr. Corrothers that he is all wrong on the school question.

WHY DISCRIMINATE?

In the Police Court last Tuesday morning Mr. Campbell Carrington defended a proprietor of a wholesale whiskey establishment, charged with having dispensed whiskey on Sunday. The astute and able attorney so conducted his case that the prosecuting attorney, Mr. James L. Pugh, abandoned it before the defense had finished,and asked that the two prosecuting witnesses, colored, be arrested and placed in the dock and charged with perjury. This was done, but the white officer who brought the case to court was not even reprimanded but was relieved from all blame. The Bee does not know why this was done, nor does it question the motives of the prosecuting attorney, but it would be pleased to know why the two colored men were arrested and charged with perjury and white officer allowed to go free. Is this fair to all parties? Ought not the case be fully investigated and all the facts be brought out anl then place the responsibility where it belongs?

The Bee dislikes an informer or a pimp, no matter what the offense is, so that it is not such an offense that will injure a person's body. Informers are dangerous to any community. Information furnished in good faith and for the public good is to be commended, but a person who, for meanness or for twenty-five cents attempted to injure a person and his business should be punished.

The Bee does not know the merits of the case referred to, but it seems that all hands connected with the case, if it be one of perjury, should have been placed under arrest. The Bee would like to know why was this act of discrimination made in this case? Will Mr. Pugh explain.

THE CARDOZA CASE.

The Bee as well as the people agree with the Board of Education that there should be no further delay in the Cardoza case. These dilatory tactics should not be tolerated because the schools are being embarrassed. If, as Professor Montgomery has stated, Mr. Cardoza is not inclined to respect his authority as assistant superintendent he should be investigated and removed. The Board of ducation is entitled to respect and the authority of the School Board should be enforced, no matter who may be affected. Admiral Baird, the president of the Board of Education,and Captain Oyster, who have taken prominent part in the discussion of the Cardoza case, have been honest and fair. All that Mr. Cardoza had to do was to prove his innocence,and The Bee is confident that no two men would have been more pleased to acquit him.

Now, what is the situation? Thus far evidence has been established tending to show that a scurrilous letter had been sent to the Washington Times. Witnesses have testified that the letter in question resembles the handwriting of Mr. Cardoza. If he did not write the letter, why did he not meet the charge? Why should he attack the validity of the Board of Education?

The Bee said at the time he appealed to the courts that it was a play for more time.

The Board of Education is determined to investigate the charges, and the attorneys for the defense might as well meet the issue and cease there dilatory tactics, and if Mr. Cardoza's guilt is not established The Bee knows that the Board will say so; but if the evidence establishes his guilt he will be removed. Professor Montgomery has been imposed upon by outsiders. He is conscientious in his work, and will no doubt improve the condition of the colored schools if he is permitted to do so. There is every reason to believe that he and Superintendent Chancellor are working in harmony for the best interest of the public school system.

It is argued by some that it is necessary to have a full board present. President Baird is correct in his ruling, and the courts will sustain him, that a quorum or a majority of the members present is sufficient to try Cardoza. At that rate, according to the contention made by the defense one member may absent himself and Cardoza could never be tried.

Suppose the defense were to influence one member of the Board to absent himself, teachers could do as they please and the Board would be powerless to act.

This contention by the defense is too flimsy to consider.

THE WEBBER BILL.

Congress showed its good sense when it defeated the Webber whiskey bill. If these anti-saloon agitators would spend their energies in protecting the people from heavy taxation and eliminate race prejudice in the Government Departments they would be doing the city a service. The Bee respectfully calls the attention of the anti-saloon agitators to the bill offered by Representative Simms, of Tennessee, and the amendment submitted by the attorneys. Now, here is where the anti-saloon agitators can help those who are opposed to miscegenation and especially the white men who support colored sporting houses set apart for white men. The saloons in this city are not as dangerous, by any means, as these houses.

The morals of the men are corrupted. No man is injured by taking a glass of whiskey. Anti-whiskey agitators are more dangerous to the community than the man who sells whiskey. Whiskey will relieve the brain, as it will destroy the brain if you take too much of it. Bad women will destroy a country and create other disasters. The House showed its good sense.

REVENGE AFTER DEATH

The pulpit is not without fault. One would suppose that a minister, no matter what his feelings may be, would not permit them to be seen or observed in the pulpit over the remains of the dead. How sad must the occasion be when a minister of the gospel allows his enmity to control his better judgment in the presence of a mourning family? How must the friends, the relatives and the parents feel when a minister rises in the pulpit to preach a funeral service with enmity in his heart? Such has been done, and no doubt very recently in this community. The very first word that he uttered over the body of his dead was, had the person lived in the church death would not have claimed this victim, or words to that effect. Then he tells his congregation that another brother who had filled his pulpit during his absence from sickness would have been embarrassed. The information of The Bee is that this particular disciple of the Bible knew nothing of the dead except as a faithful and worth Christian. One can imagine the feelings of the dead's parents, friends, and acquaintances. The negro pulpit has a great deal to learn. It is a biblical aphorism, Speak well of the dead.

There are persons in this world too cowardy to speak of the faults of one in life and to his face, but must wait until after death to give vest to their revenge.

SENATOR FORAKER.

The defense that Hon. J. B. Foraker is making in behalf of the colored soldiers who were discharged from the army by President Roosevelt cannot help from being appreciated by the American people, irrespective of color or condition. If there ever was an honest man in the Senate of the United States it is Senator Foraker. Elsewhere in this paper will be seen an excerpt from the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader concerning Senator Foraker. The Bee is indebted to the Hon. John P. Green, of Ohio, for the Leader containing the excellent article. The investigation of the Brownsville affair, thus far, has vindicated the contention of Senator Foraker and the sensible people in this country. The testimony has been so convincing that fools have been converted.

THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.

The Clipper, the oldest theatrical journal in America, issued its anniversary number, February 2', that being No. 1, volume 55. It is gotten up attractively and artistically, and contains many striking scenes in some of the greatest stage attractions, also the pictures of the "Popular Burlesquers." The Meredith Sisters, the Bradfords, the Brittons and Mlle. Dazie, America's most skillful toe dancer, are among the host whose pictures appear. The Prampin Musical Trio is classed as "the most skilled instrumentalists of their race."

ALL-NIGHT PRAYER MEETING IN MADAGASCAR

From the Mission Herald.

One of the many powerful witch-doctors among the Betsileo, who has long had great influence in this district, was a bitter enemy to the Christians, trying by all means to belittle their work and to prevent others from joining them.

The Christians of three adjoining villages determined to use against him the only weapon they possessed—prayer, and one afternoon at one o'clock more than thirty of them met together in a village church and literally prayed for that man's conversion until four o'clock next morning!

All through the night they prayed, their one burden being, "Lord, save Razan Akombiasa!

"At four o'clock in the early morning," writes Rev. Charles Collins, "they left the church, but not to go home! No, they repaired to the man's house, and preached Jesus to him. God heard their prayers; He answered their petition, and there and then gave them what they asked! On the spot, the man became a Christian, threw away all his charms and divining implements, and with tears in his eyes asked to be named Paoly (Paul)."

He has since been ill, but has been restored in answer to the prayers of the Christians. He himself regarded the illness as sent by Satan to draw him back to his old ways; but he has successfully resisted all temptation.

GREAT IN MANY WAYS.

From the Cleveland Leader.

My opinion of Senator Foraker is as follows: He is—

A typical American citizen. Educated in the common schools and an ordinary college in Ohio, he, in his youth, went to the front and fought in the ranks for the integrity of the Union and the glory of our flag.

An able jurist. As a judge of the Supreme Court of Cincinnati his rulings were just, and his decisions were sustained, as a rule, by our Supreme Court.

A wise statesman. While governor of Ohio, under his advice and administration, a large percentage of the debts of the State was paid, the benevolent institutions were humanely and economically managed, and scandals were unknown. Moreover, as a public speaker and Senator he has ever advocated those principles of liberty, finance and tariff which a majority of our voters endorse and which are behind our great tidal wave of prosperity.

A great constitutional lawyer, as proved by his first speech in the Senate on the Interstate Commerce Bill, and also by his speech there on the black battalion.

A great man. He has convictions and the courage and ability to avow and sustain them.

J. P. G.

COMMENDABLE.

The Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch took a highly commendable course in its dealing with "The Clansman." It emphasizes the fact that there is no friction between the better class of white people and the better class of colored ones. All attempts to stir up race strife by either the demagogues of the white race or those of the colored race should be discountenanced by both.

NOT ANY.

From the Richmond Planet.

No, there will be no race war for the reason that there are numbers of influential Negroes, who would not enter into any conspiracy against the white folks, who would not enter into any consirncy against the Negroes. When a coloerd man is a friend to a white one, he is a friend indeed and when a white man is a friend to a colored one he has more than one way to emphasize this friendship.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the National Baptist Sunday school Lesson Commentary.

It presents a most pleasing appearance and contains valuable information of the S. S. lessons for 1907. Great credit is reflected on Mr. R. H. Boyd, D.D., LL.D., editor, Rev. W. S. Ellington, B. A., associate editor, and the National Baptist Publishing Board.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Flora Wolf, colored, known as Lady Flo, common-in-law wife of Lord Beresford, deceased, has set up a new claim, viz.: that she was his business partner. Many of the cattle on the ranch in Mexico bear her mark.

There is a movement on foot in Washington to organize an aid association for the blind.

Wm. T. Smith, white, of Pittsburg, Pa., was arrested and sent to the workhouse for thirty days in default of $50 fine for forming bogus Masonic lodges. The white brethren got behind him.

Mrs. Dr. Marris is a great help to her husband, Ill. L. H. Harris (Pilgrim) and M. D.

The town of Casey, Illinois, population 2,000, won't permit a negro to stay in town over night. Southern Pines, North Carolina, settled and owned by northern people, follows suit.

Henry O. Turner was awarded the N. W. Harris prize of $500 at Philadelphia, Pa., for painting.

Alson S. Clark of Chicago, Ill., received $100 for the same. Both are colored. There were 300 specimens.

The colored citizens of New Rochelle, New York, have organized a corporative business league with a capital of $25,000. Incorporated under the Satte of New York.

Chicago, Ill., has three colored theatres.

There are three drug stores in Brooklyn, N. Y., operated by the race. There are none in New York City.

The association for the protection of colored women will organize a National Organization with headquarters at Philadlehia, Pa. Branches will be established in the leading cities of the South.

Ex-Gov.P. B. S. Pinchback is now residing with his family at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Negro cooks attended a masquerade ball given by society belles of Hyannis, Neb. When the time for unmasking came the chefs stood the crowd off with razors and escaped.

The white people are continually kicking about the wrong doings of the Negro. In the Thaw case shocking revelations are made to the public, showing how the Lord's anointed, or in other words, Creme-Ah-La-Creme, conduct their social affairs in the upper world, and it is claimed by the enemies of the race that the Negroes have no morals.

Congress will adjourn about March 4. Pitchfork Tillman is slated to tour the United States, we presume to assail the Negro, as usual.

The Bible contains 3,566,480 letters, 810,697 ords, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters, and 66 books.

Our Saviour's father, Joseph, was both operative and speculative in craft work or Masonry.

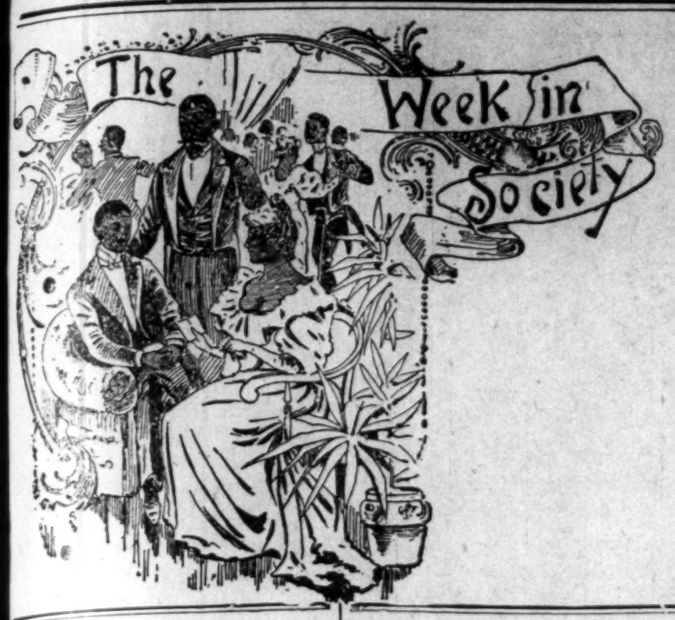
Alexander King, colored, clerk at the Senator Foraker, the Negro's friend, is threatened with an attack of the grip.

The Masonic problem, like the Negro problem—a good many of us will descend six foot horizontal, six foot due east and west before it will ever be settled in the United States. This being the case and there being so many factions of Masons among our people, all claiming to be the real thing and the others clandestine, bogus, etc., etc. Why not form, like in Germany, a confederation of grand lodges, or unite, and cease firing. There will be a time coming that the Negro Mason of the United States will regret not following this advice before it is too late.

Representative Slemp of Virginia called last week with W. H. C. Brown, colored, candidate for consulship at Guadaloupe, upon the President, in his behalf. If the State Department has no objection the President has none, so he may be appointed.

Ill William C. Dennis, 33d degree, of the P. R. R. Dept., has taken another wife. Bro. Dennis is a prominent craftsman and Odd Fellow of the D. C.

"Mixed Races" at True Reformers' Hall.



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Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Hon. J. Milton Turner will address the Lyceum at the Second Baptist Church, 3rd street, N. W., between H and I streets, next Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock (March 3.)

Mrs. John H. Paynter is confined to her residence with a severe attack of grip.

Mrs. John Wesley Cromwell is slowly recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia.

J. Milton Turner, of Missouri, is visiting in this city.

Dr. Charles I. West performed a very delicate and successful operation at the Providence Hospital last week.

Mrs. Francis James was visiting in Richmond last week.

Mrs. Robert Allen and her two children returned to her home in Portsmouth, N. H. They were accompanied by the mother of Mrs. Allen.

The wife and daughter of Grand Master W. L. Taylor, of Richmond, Va., are recovering from their recent illness.

Miss Cabaniss, the superintendent of the Richmond Hospital, was here last week.

Mr. Alex. Chase of New Jersey, expects the remain in Washington through the spring season.

Mrs. Belle Hamilton, the widow of the late R. Ross Hamilton of Boydton, Va, died last Sunday. The remains were carried to Boydton and buried last Tuesday, February 26.

Mr. Wm. Smith of our city, who was recently married, was a former resident of Cincinnati, O., says the Brotherhood.

Mr. A. Philips of this city left some days ago to visit his sister, Mrs. Amelia Williams of Atlanta and other relatives and friends.

Miss Marion T. Scott of 902 9th street, N. E., who was taken suddenly ill, is slowly improving.

Mr. Norman Hill, who has been visiting friends in Winston-Salem, N. C., has returned to the city delighted with his trip.

Mr. Florence West of 1115 N. J. avenue, expects to leave the city very soon for Harrisburg, Pa.

Rev. W. H. Scott, of Boston, who has been visiting the city, expects to leave next week for his home.

Miss Hortense Benjamin of Hanover street is visiting friends in Rhode Island.

Miss Ethel Hall is visiting friends in Baltimore, Md.

Miss Elizabeth Hawkins of Boston is visiting Miss Josephine Masion, 12th street, N. W.

The Endeavor Society of the 19th Street Baptist Church meets every Sunday evening instead of Tuesday evening on account of the revival services.

Mrs. Mary E. Coleman of Callan street, N. E., who has been ill, is able to be out again.

Don't forget the dnace given by the Armstrong Manual Training School in March.

Mr. J. A. Lankford and his brother have been suddenly called home to the bedside of their father, who is dangerously ill.

Prof. Jones, the inventor, is a fine writer. He has prepared a fine article on the negro question, which will be published shortly.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell has returned to the city.

Dr. Wm. E. Chancellor, superintendent of schools, has returned to the city.

Bishop Gains left the city for the South last week.

STEWARD—TROTTER.

Miss Maude A. Trotter, daughter of Mrs. Virginia Trotter, widow of the late Lieut. James M. Trotter of Hyde Park, Mass., who was recorder of deeds under President Cleveland, and Dr. C. G. Steward, oldest son of Chaplain T. G. Steward of the 25th Infantry, were married Tuesday evening, February 19, at the home of the bride's mother in Dorchester, Mass, Rev. M. A. N. Ransom of Charles Street A. M. E. Church, officiating. The bride was a Wellesley College student, is associate editor of the Boston Guardian, president of St. Mark Musical and Literary Union and member of the Mrs. John A. Andrew Tent, D. of V., of Dorchester. The groom is a dentist, is president of Boston Literary and Historical Association, and a graduate of Washington, D. C., High School and Howard College, calss of 1896.

DR. DU BOIS HONORED.

A dinner complimentary to Dr. W. C. B. DuBois, General Secretary of the Niagara Movement was given at Gray & Brother's Cafe, 1505 M street, N. W., Saturday evening, February 23. The notice of Dr. DuBois' coming to the city was so short that it was not possible to to get invitations to all those who would have been glad to contribute to a dinner in honor of the man who stands preeminently for the development of the race in all its possibilities and aspirations. But notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, a company representative of the business, professional and official life of the capital was assembled. Doctors, lawyers, teachers, newspaper men, government employes and business men composed the company that sat down to dinner. The affair originated with the Niagara men of the District of Columbia, but the participants were not confined to Niagara members.

As the cigars were lighted, Mr. L. M. Hershaw, who acted as host and master of ceremonies, arose and introduced the gentlemen who responded to toasts. Dr. E. D. Scott, in a neat and concise speech spoke for the medican profession, telling of its achievements in the healing art and its success in things material. W. Calvin Chase, editor of The Bee, responded to the toast, "The Press," in a speech which recited many of the incidents of his own career as an editor and publisher. He denied that he had abandoned the cause of manhood rights. He believed in the Niagara Movement. He was publishing a newspaper and hence he was bound to chronicle the doings of all factions and shades of thought. He approved of the work of Dr. DuBois, and closed by wishing him success in his endeavors.

Judge E. M. Hewlett responded to the toast, "The Bar," in which he set forth the trials and triumphs of the colored lawyer. He paid a tribute to Dr. DuBois and the Niagara Movement, and closed by saying that the Movement should not forget local attorneys in prosecuting the cases against race discriminating laws.

Mr. John W. Cromwell related a number of very interesting reminiscences, among which was the fact that on the very spot where this dinner was being given, was held the first convention of colored men in the District to consider plans for their amelioration. Others who spoke were Joseph H. Stewart, W. T. S. Jackson, H. P. Slaughter and T. H. R. Clarke.

When Dr. DuBois was introduced he was received with enthusiastic applause which was continued for several moments. Order being restored, he thanked the company for the compliment implied in their presence. He said he was surprised to be engaged in the work of pleading for the political and civil rights of his race; that if ten years ago one had told him he would be doing, he would have laughed at that one. He is engaged in his present task, not because he likes it, but because duty and truth demand it. Certain things would constrain him from putting his own personality into consideration in a cause of this kind: first, the interest of Atlanta University; second, the desire not to make other people responsible for his mistakes; and third, the desire not to make conditions hard for the Negro of the South. Dr. DuBois then gave an account of the audiences he had been addressing at the North, and the difficulties which confronted a speaker addressing such audiences. He closed by elaborating the thought that two duties were incumbent upon every one who touched the Negro question, first, to know the truth, second, to speak the truth. The speech was received with greatest enthusiasm and approval.

The menu was as follows:

Oyster Cocktail,
Mock Turtle. Spanish Mackerel.
Saratoga Chips. Lamb Chops.
French Peas. Asparagus.
Cream Sauce.
Roast Turkey. Cranberry Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes. Lettuce Salad.
Ice Cream.
Cakes. Coffee. Cigars.

The subscribers were Rev. T. J. Brown, Dr. E. D. Scott, T. A. Johnson, Dr. J. A. McDuffie, Dr. H. L. Bailey, L. M. Hershaw, F. H. M. Murray, J. W. Cromwell, H. P. Slaughter, B. F. Watson, Geo. W. Jackson, Dr. E. D. Williston, S. J. Davidson, W. H. Ferris, Thomas Walker, J. F. Bunday, F. H. R. Clarke, J. H. Stewart, W. Calvin Chase, Dr. W. S. Lofton, W. L. Houston, Dr. C. Sumner Wormley, J. A. Cobb, A. S. Gray, Hon. John F. Cook, W. T. S. Jackson, Dr. M. O. Dumos, Judge E. M. Hewlett, J. L. Neill, Garnet C. Wilkinson, W. H. Richards.

MIXED RACES.

Mrs. Pitt, who is the authoress of the play entitled "Mixed Races," will present her drama at True Reformers' Hall on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 4, 5, 6 and 7 of next week. It will be remembered that Mrs. Pitt was arrested in New York city on a charge of kidnapping, which was a subterfuge. The Editor of The Bee has read the manuscript of "Mixed Races," and pronounces it one of the best melodramas that has ever been presented to the public. Mrs. Pitt is a talented young woman and a good composer. Her play is an answer to tom dixon's "Clansman." The people of this city should not hesitate to go and witness this great play. Secure your seats at once. White and colored erformers are in this play and ladies and gentlemen of talent.

REGISTER VERNON RETURNED

Register W. T. Vernon, who has been on an extended Western tour, returned to the city Sunday evening, after having had a most delightful time. His receptions were very flattering and agreeable.

THE DUNBAR CIRCLE.

On Sunday evening, the 24th of February, Dr. DuBois was the guest of the Dunbar Circle, at the residence of the chairman, Mrs. H. L. Bailey, 1713 T street, N. W. Although a heavy snow had fallen during the day, the house was filled with the ladies of the Circle. During the evening the desire was expressed to have some remarks from Dr. DuBois, to which he yielded, and pointed out to the ladies, in a most interesting manner, the various kinds of work they might engage in. A letter to Senator Foraker, which had previously been preared by a committee of the Circle, expressing its thanks for his defense of the discharged soldiers, was adopted and signed by the ladies present. Before supper was over, Dr. DuBois had to depart to catch an early evening train for the South.

TRINITY CHURCH

REV. TAYLOR HAS A CHURCH.

Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, is to be congratulated. The trustees of his church have purchased the building and ground of the Walker Memorial Church, and a large lot and house adjoining the church. The sale was made last week and at a largely attended meeting of the membership of the church, held last Monday evening in True Reformers' Hall, where the new church has been conducting services, the action of the trustees was ratified unanimously. The adjoining lot was purchased, which will enable the church to be enlarged. Rev. Taylor and his congregation will worship in their new church within a short time, or as soon as the necessary repairs are completed. The purchase was made by Attorney Thomas L. Jones, and it is the purpose of the trustees in a very short time to erect a large church building that will seat three thousand people. One of the handsomest structures will be erected upon this new site that has ever been seen in this city. It was fully 1.30 a.m. Tuesday morning before the congregation left the hall. Every member spoke and gave his approval of the selection and the action of the trustees. There will be a grand rally held in True Reformers' Hall from March 1 to 3. Rev. Taylor is now receiving the hearty congratulations of his friends, and Attorney Jones is coming in for his share for the good judgment that he has displayed.

WANTED.

At The Bee office at once, two collectors. Liberal percentage paid.

Persons who desire The Bee to be continued at their residence are requested to pay the collector when he calls, or send their subscription to the office, either by check or postal money order.

Those who don't receive The Bee after this issue will know that it has been discontinued for non-payment of subscription.

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RICHES OF UNCLE SAM

TOTAL WEALTH REACHES STUPENDOUS FIGURES.

More Than Half a Dozen Americans Worth More Than All the Rulers of the World Together—All Records Broken.

Washington.—"The United States is the wealthiest nation in the world," said a close friend of President Roosevelt's the other day, who had just gone over a remarkable official report, which is soon to be made public. He added:

"In a brief span of young life this infant nation has broken all records relating to the accumulation of riches. We are beginning to think in billions, instead of millions. Take it any way you like, our affluence outstrips anything ever known before.

"Our country has more actual money, more gold, a larger volume of exports, greater banking facilities, richer farms, more productive mines, more railroads, more internal commerce, more millionaires, more farmers, more highly paid laborers, and a greater distribution of luxuries than any other has enjoyed since time began."

To prove all this some facts are gleaned at random from the reports gathered by the statistical department of the treasury.

One day last October Uncle Sam had gathered into his money storehouse in Washington the greatest amount of gold ever collected in one place in the history of the world—gold representing $871,893,899. This was indeed the high water mark. There was in one little room more gold than was in circulation in Great Britain.

The largest receipt ever given and the greatest money trust ever undertaken was when the present treasurer of the United States, Charles H. Treat, went into office. He receipted to Ellis H. Roberts, retiring treasurer, for all money and securities in the vaults of the treasury, a total of $1,259,598,278. It required from July 1 to Sept. 5 to count the money and at the completion of the task the accounts balanced to a fraction.

The costliest governmental establishment in the world is the British navy, upon which $1,500,000,000 has been expended within the last ten years. Yet three individual Americans — Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Clark—could have paid the whole bill and have pocket money left.

The United States is spending about $100,000,000 a year on its navy, and the country is new at this kind of expenditure. That it is not investing more than it can afford is shown by the fact that the display loving women of the United States spent $100,000,000 for diamonds purchased in foreign lands during the last two years. In fact, we are so rich the sales of produce and manufactured articles we are sending abroad each year are equal to a sum sufficient to support all the navies in the world.

When it comes to individual wealth we have dozens of citizens who are worth more than all the kings and rulers of the world, taken collectively or severally. The czar is reputed to have a greater income than any other living man, but his private fortune is so mixed up with government revenues that it is impossible to separate them. If distinction could be made John D. Rockefeller undoubtedly could make comparison with Nicholas, and show the biggest revenue. The Russian monarch's wealth is the accumulation of an empire centuries old in making, while the Ohio oil magnate can remember when he had nothing.

Leopold, king of the Belgians, is the richest monarch in Europe after the czar. Although his income from the state is but $1,700,000 a year, his business interests are so large and the income from the Congo Free state so great, it is estimated he gathers $5,000,000 annually. Senator Clark has an income that is at least three times as great.

Alphonso XIII. has $1,400,000 a year to provide a style that should surround a king, but John Jacob Astor could easily outstrip this youthful monarch if he felt disposed. The kaiser receives a small annual allowance, only $650,000, so that either William K. Vanderbilt or August Belmont has more ready money at his disposal than Germany's emperor.

To Shun Men Without Whiskers.

Harrisburg, Neb.—A number of society belles of this western Nebraska town have formed a pro-whiskers society. They have agreed to discourage attentions from men who do not wear full beards. They maintain that men with whiskers are handsome and in every way more acceptable as sweethearts, husbands and fathers. They regard whiskers as a genuine ornament. Ridicule, according to the girls, has made the good old custom obsolete in this country, and this society has been formed for the purpose of reestablishing the fashion.

Feeds Horse by Electricity.

Bowling Green, O.—Foster A. Baker, manager of the Oil Belt Telephone company in this county, has put into use an electrical feed box whereby he is able to feed his horse without going near the barn. When he is out at work on the line all he has to do is to call up the operators at Central and ask them to press the button to the feed bin. The feed is thus dumped into the box and the horse gets his meal.

MISS ESSIE HEARD DEAD.

One of the saddest deaths that has occurred in recent years was that of Miss Essie Heard of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who died on Tuesday evening, February 19, at 9.15 P. M., at 1905 K street, N. W., and was carried to 512 24th street, where the preliminary services were held preparatory to taking her to the Liberty Baptist Church, where the funeral services took place Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Heard was a most amiable young lady and one of the most popular employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, wehre she had been employed for two or three years. She successfully passed the Civil Service Examination and was appointed as printer's assistant. She held this position for some time before she was taken sick, about three or four months ago, and was told by her physician not to go out too soon. She was an ambitious young woman and was anxious to return to work in the Bureau to receive a promotion. She returned to work about three weeks ago and during that week she was promoted. She afterwards contracted a heavy cold, which turned to pneumonia. She took her bed and never rallied.

Miss Heard is from one of the best known families in this city, and at an early date she embraced the Christian religion. While she was a most agreeable companion and loved company, she never neglected her church duties. Her many friends were anxious that she should be buried from another church than the Liberty Baptist Church on account of the dissatisfaction many of her relatives and friends had to the minister of that church, which resulted as they had predicted.

They was a large and representative gathering in attendance from the Bureau, who showed their token of respect and admiration by sending many large and costly floral designs. She was also one of the popular and entertaining members of the Whist Circle, whose pleasing manners always was the life of its many social functions.

At the conclusion of the services at the church her body was conveyed to the Harmony Cemetery. The pallbearers were Wm. Thomas, Ernest Jarvis, Raymond Cole, Lafayette Bogel, Wm. Tinney and John Clark.

Miss Heard was to have been married very shortly to Mr. Charles Dougan of this city, a young man of much promise and who keenly feels her death.

Ladies.—If you want better and longer hair, go at once to your drug store and ask your druggist to get you a box of Taylor's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure (pomade). Price 25 cents. Made by Taylor Remedy Co., Louisville, Ky. Agents wanted everywhere; $2 to $5 per day. Write at once for particulars.

MR. BEARD DEAD.

Mr. Lloyd W. Beard of Church street, N. W., died Tuesday omrning at 8.30 o'clock, and was buried from Asbury Church, 11th and K streets, N. W., yesterday afternoon at 1.30. Mr. Beard was a well-known citizen and highly respected by all who knew him.

FORD'S
HAIR POMADE
Formerly known as
"OZONIZED OX MARROW"
50

STRAIGHTENS

KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length.

Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1868, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW", was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get Ford's, as it not only makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT, and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Pres't, on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co.
(None genuine without my signature)
Charles Ford Pres't
78 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Agents wanted everywhere.

MIXED RACES

Beautiful English Society
MELO DRAMA
At True Reformers' Hall, 12th and You Streets, N. W.
We want you to be there!! White and Colored Talent.
A lady descended in straight line from the English Nobility has consented to play the role of leading lady.
GENIUS SPARKLING, BRIGHT, PRETTY GIRLS AND ELEGANT COSTUMES!
Played successfull throughout New York State, New Jersey and Long Island. It is an answer to Rev. Dr. Thos. Dixon's "Clansman."
Will be played on the evenings of
MARCH 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th
WITH DAILY MATINEES.
Matinee for Children on Saturday, at 2 P. M.
Ticket for sale at True Reformers' Hall and Droop's Music Store.
Tickets.....50c., 75c. and $1.00
Children, 25 cents. Pay at the door.
Tickets will be for sale, in addition to True Reformers' Hall and Droop's Music Store, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th sts., N. W., at Gray and Gray's Drug Store, 12th and You streets, N. W.

SPECIAL

FOR EVERY THREE BUSHELS OF COAL PURCHASED AT OUR YARD WILL GIVE ONE PECK OF COAL *FREE* DURING THE COLD WEATHER.
COLUMBIA COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
FIFTH AND L ST., N. W., Near K Street Market.

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON.

There are no unpleasat features about opening an account here

No red tape to go through, no notes to sign, no inquries about you from your employers or acquaintances—nothing but just saying that you want your purchaes charged and how much ou will pay each week or month. Our cash prices are emphatically the lowest in the city, and there is very little difference between our cash and credit prices, so little that you can generally buy here on credit cheaper than you can buy anywhere else for cash. Give us a chance to save ou money next time you want any Furniture, Floor Coverings, or other Housefurnishings.

Peter Grogan

817-819-821-823 Seventh Street, Between H and I Streets.

EAGLE WEIGHS A TON

BIG WOODEN FIGUREHEAD OF THE WARSHIP NIAGARA.

Relic of the Old United States Navy Will Be Sent to Jamestown Exposition from the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Boston.—An immense eagle, ten feet high and 12 feet long and weighing about a ton, is inclosed in a great wooden cage at the Charlestown navy yard, and within a day or two will start for the Jamestown exposition on a special car, in compliance with orders from the navy department at Washington.

For many years this bird, which is carved in wood, has made its home at the local yard, for a good part of the time resting on a large wooden pedestal in the middle of the gun park, where it has been the wonder of thousands of visitors from all parts of the world.

Carved with wonderful skill and made in the strongest and most careful manner, the eagle originally was designed for use as a stem ornament on the United States ship Niagara, and for several years, or during the life of that ship, on the active service list of the navy the big bird proudly floated at the Niagara's prow, his head protruding over the water and the wings, partly extended, resting against the sides of the stem.

In order that the wings might fit properly, a section of the bird's back was removed, and when the Niagara was put out of commission and stripped of its fittings at this yard soon after the civil war the eagle was removed and placed in one of the buildings. Finally it was brought out again, the back filled in, and it was painted and set up on the pedestal which had been built especially for it. In order to make the bird still more lifelike a pair of the largest artificial eyes manufactured was purchased and set in place. Probably no wooden ship of the American navy ever had a more striking or artistic stem ornament than this great eagle.

While the local navy yard's officials are glad to be able to send so striking an exhibit to the exposition, they are fearful lest it never be returned. They feel that it properly belongs to the Charlestown navy yard, and ought to be kept here permanently. The Niagara was built here, in one of the old wooden ship houses, which was recently torn down to make room for a modern building, and the figurehead has long been one of the sights of the reservation.

Besides the eagle the navy yard is to send to Jamestown the historic steel scroll which graced the stern of the flagship Olympia of Admiral Dewey's squadron at the battle of Manila Bay. This piece has for some time been on exhibition in the museum in the corridor of the main office building of the department of construction and repair.

RIFLE RECORD HELD A FAKE.

War Department Charges Two Companies with Falsification.

New York.—After long correspondence with the department of the east and three months of careful investigation the war department has discovered what is believed to be an illicit deal between companies L and M of the Fifth infantry in their target practice and has ordered Gen. Grant to wipe out the remarkable record made by these companies last summer at Plattsburg barracks.

Moreover, the department of the east was ordered to-day to deduct from the future pay of the men of companies L and M all additional sums paid them since last summer because of their marksmanship. Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, military secretary of the department of the east, said to-day that this punishment had been meted out to the men because ample proof of irregularities in scoring on the target range had been established.

The alleged deal between the two companies to falsify the scoring and give each other records much higher than they were entitled to was inspired, it is said, by mercenary motives. A private who qualifies as a marksman receives an increase in pay of $1 a month, a sharpshooter $2 and an expert rifleman $3.

Oregon to Be Remodeled.

Washington.—The famous battleship Oregon is to be modernized and Secretary Metcalf has announced that he had authorized the expenditure of $1,000,000 out of the naval repair fund for that purpose.

Of the best type of warship when she was launched, the Oregon is almost already obsolete and to make her equal to modern men-of-war she must be extensively overhauled.

The changes to be made will be similar to those ordered for her sister ship Indiana, the most important being the substitution of balanced elliptical turrets for the present round turrets, which cause the ship to heel heavily when all four of the big 12-inch guns are pointed over the same side of the ship. The alterations will be made at the Puget sound naval station, where the Oregon has been lying since her return from the Chinese station, and will consume one year.

Wants Men to Go Hatless.

Baltimore, Md.—Dr. Thomas Shearer, a leading Baltimore physician, has started a hatless fashion for men. He wears no hat in making either social or professional calls and says it will prevent baldness.

THE NEGRO DEVELOPMENT AND EXPOSITION COMPANY

Of the United States of America,
528 EAST BROAD STREET,
Richmond, Virginia.

W. Isaac Johnson, President,
Rev. A. Binga, Jr., Vice-President.
Robert Kelser, Secretary.
R. T. Hill, Treasurer.
Rev. Thos. Shorts, Sub-Treasurer.
Giles B. Jackson, Director-General.
John R. Hawkins, Auditor and Chief of Finance.
Washington, D. C., Branch, 12th and U Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C.
Norfolk Branch, 663 Church Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

.....190

Pursuant to an Act of the Congress of the United States of America, there will be held a Naval and Land Exposition in commemoration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the landing of the first English-speaking people in this country, at Jamestown, Virginia commencing on the 26th day of April, 1907, and ending on the 1st day of November, 1907.

That in order for the colored people of this country to show their achievements since their emancipation, it was deemed wise, by the leaders of the race, to hold a separate and distinct exhibit in order to put upon exhibition the marvelous progress they have made mechanically, agriculturally, educationally, and financially; that the world may see and judge for itself the capacity of the Negro as a race; his ability as a producer.

The Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States of America, a company duly chartered under the laws of Virginia, with an authorized capital stock of $800,000, proposes to show at the Exposition what the race has made, produced, woven, carved, engraved, invented, written and published; in fact, everything the race has done or accomplished, from an industrial point of view, that the world may form a correct and more favorable opinion of the Negro race of this country; to the end that a proper solution of the problem may be had from a business, commercial, financial, and industrial point of view.

It has, therefore, been decided to ask every member of our race to list for exhibition any and every article made by any member of the race. It is the desire of the Company to have a complete exhibit of every character, except live stock.

Our women are noted for embroidery and handsome trimmings, knitting, weaving, and hundreds of other domestic productions; while our men are noted for their skill in drawing, carving, inventing, welding, and putting together articles of value too numerous to name; all such articles and hundreds of others are solicited for exhibition. Implements of every character are much desired.

There will be given a first, a second, and a third prize on the various articles produced and exhibited by members of the race.

The Congress of the United States has appropriated $100,00 to aid the said Negro Development and Exposition Company in making a creditable exhibit at the said Jamestown Exposition.

Now, in order to list the articles for exhibition, it is requested by the Company for all persons who have articles for exhibition, to write the names of said articles on the coupon below, giving the full name of the owner, his or her resiednce, together with P. O. address. In every instance, please write plainly, that the articles may be listed so as to be sent for in time to be placed on exhibition.

It is incumbent upon every member of the race to see to it that this Exposition is made a success; as the world has its eyes upon us and expects great results.

GILES B. JACKSON, Director-General.
528 East Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Please show this to two or more of your friends and ask them to write for a copy.

Tear off and fill out the blank below and mail to Giles B. Jackson, 528 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

Name of exhibit .....
Name of owner .....
P. O. Address .....
Remarks .....
.....
.....
.....
Value of Article .....

GIVES BIG FARM TO NIECE.

Relatives and Church in Controversy Over Property Worth $50,000.

Champaign, Ill.—The village of Homer in the southern part of this county, is excited over the extraordinary gift made by Josiah Gorham, an aged resident of that place to his niece and housekeeper, Mrs. Louise Pyatt, the gift being his entire property, consisting of 320 acres of land, valued at $175 an acre. Mrs. Pyatt will have a hard time retaining the gift, however, as Gorham's son Henry, who lives in Champaign, has filed a suit in the circuit court, charging Mrs Pyatt with obtaining the property by undue influence. It is only two months ago that the woman invited her aged uncle to come from Champaign, where he had been living with his son, to establish a home in the village of Homer, where she could care for him. He readily consented, as did the son, who, however, demanded a contract from her in regard to compensation. This was agreed to, but for some reason was never written out. Rev. O. K. Doney, a Christian minister, walked into the Citizens' bank at Homer and told the cashier, Perle Wiggins, who attended to the business affairs of Josiah Gorham, that Mr. Gorham had made over his farm to Mrs. Pyatt, who would devote a part of it to foreign missionary work in the Christian church. Wiggins communicated with the son, Henry Gorham, and the latter at once instituted suit. He will allege that the old man is incapable of attending to his own affairs, and that he did not know what he was doing.

GUN HAS PECULIAR HISTORY.

Cannon Once Owned by Russians Presents Grewsome Record.

Seattle, Wash.—A gun of grewsome history is the old cannon which occupies a post on the after-deck of the tug Favorite, which plies Puget sound.

WE KNOW OUR OWN FLOWERS.
F. H. KRAMER.
Florist and Decorator.

J. C. Powell, the florist, with F. H. Kramer, Central Market, and 916 F street, N. W., will be pleased to see all his friends during the holidays. Plenty of Roses, Carnations, Violets, Floral Designs and Decorations. Don't fail to call. Store phone, Main 3787. Market phone, Main 2197. Greenhouse phone, East 193. Private office phone, Main 3987.

FULL DRESS AND TUXEDO SUITS.
$1.00—For Hire—$1.00.
Julius Cohen,
1104 7th street, N. W.

guns have grewsome histories, but the Russian cannon dates back to a time and place when atrocities were common. On account of its interesting history it will be exhibited at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which will be held at Seattle in 1909. Here is the story, as told by the sailors of Puget sound to the awe-stricken cabin boys:

When Russia owned Alaska the government was at Sitka, and the Russian cruiser Politkovsky was the guardian of law and order. The Politkovsky carried a complement of French cannon of the latest make, and was a formidable fighting craft. While on a voyage of exploration, in the neighborhood of what is now Valdez, the Indians attacked the crew, but were beaten off without much difficulty.

In the melee, however, two of the politkovsky's sailors were killed, and it so happened that two Indians were captured. In revenge for the death of the sailors the captain of the warship ordered the captives tied to the mouth of the cannon and the cannon fired

Annual Christmas Announcement

VOIGTE.
MANUFACTURING JEWELER
725 7th Street, N rthwest
BETWEEN G & H.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac is now complete. Each piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow.

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

Engraving Free of Charge.

WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as $35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, $3.50; regular price, $4.50.

Ladies Solid GoldWatches, Open Face, $8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, $5 up.

DIAMONDS

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment To-Day.

Prices in the Diamond market are advancing, but *our prices have not been advanced* in some time. We still have a large collection of superb Diamonds which we bought a considerable time ago at lower prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, $5.00 to $150.00.

Ladies' Diamond Broaches, $5.50 to $1,000.

Diamond Earrings, $15.00 to $500.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, $7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, $7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, $10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting which we are selling at $30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES

Clocks of all makes—American, French and German. We have a Clock as cheap as $5.00—must be seen to be appreciated. All Clocks kept in order for two years.

RINGS, LOCKETS, ETC.

Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, $3.50 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Rings, $2.00 up.

Child's Solid Gold Signet Rings, $1.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Medallion Lockets, $4.00 up.

Ladies Solid Gold Crosses, $4.00 up.

Gents' Solid Gold Lockets, $4.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, $5.00 up.

Ladies' 14-Carat Gold Filled Lockets, $2.00 up.

We engrave the monograms on them in the highest style of the art.

SILVERWARE

Silver Tea Sets, $10.00 up.

Silver Cake Baskets, $4.00 up.

Silver Cups for Children, $1.25 up.

Silver Baking Dish, 7.00.

Silver Butter Dishes, $3.50 up.

Silver Pickle Castors, $3.00 up.

The above silver is the Genuine Rogers, which speaks for itself.

CATHOLIC GOODS

We have the largest line of Catholic Goods in the city.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, 35 cents up.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, strung on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, $4.00 and $5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, $25.00.

Rosaries for special devotions, viz.: Immaculate Conception, St. Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers either English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vade Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bibles, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bridal or Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, $1.10 per gallon.

Crucifixes, hanging and standing.

Candle Sticks in Gold Silver, and Brass.

Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, 75 cents and $1.25.

Go to
HOLMES' HOTEL,
No. 333 Virginia Ave., S.W.

Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN.

Good Rooms and Lodging, 50., 75c. and $1.00. Comfortably Heated by Steam. Give us a Call

James Otoway Holmes, Prop.
Washington, D. C.
Main Phone 2315.

rh 528

Wm. Cannon,

1225 and 1227 7th Street, N. W.

SOLE DISTRIBUTER OF OLD PURI SIM WHISKEY

James F. Oyster,

The Leading Place in the City for
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Oyster's Butter is the sweetest in the market. His Cheese is the purest and Eggs the freshest.

Square Stands, Center Market, 5th and K streets, N. W., and Riggs Market.

OFFICE

Wholesale Dealer and Salesman, 900 and 902 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

No one shall keep any kind of fowls Members of the Metropolitan police in any square of the District of Colum-must reside in the D. C., acording to the bia that has been 75 per cent improvedopinion of Corporation Council Thomas without consent of the Health Officer, of the District.
neglect to obtain the same $10 fine. The farmer in the long run is the

The Cathedral of the P. E. Churchmain man in this country. The amounts of the D. C. will be located at St. Al-produced by him during the last year ban's, on the Tennallytown road. Itwas $6,794,000,000, while the R. R. will be 500 feet long and of Gothicreceived $2,320,000,000, and the iron style. $1,200,000,000.

THE DISTANT LAND.

Das ferne Land.

English version by SPERANZA. Composed by A. HENSELT.

Con moto.
Bear me, ye light, dancing bil - lows, Swift-ly a - cross the blue seas; To those bright isles where the
Fra-get mich, schwankende Wel - len, Ue - ber die Tie - fe ge-schwind; Dort zu den In-seln, den
p legato.
wil - lows Whis - per love-songs to the breeze! Then, when the pale stars are gleam-ing
hel - len, Fuch - re mich, schwellen - der Wind! Dort in der son - ni - gen Fer - ne
cres.
O - ver each val - ley and hill, Bliss-ful - ly I would be dream-ing, Lull'd by some mur-mur-ing
Lockt mich ein schoener-er Strand; Glaenzender leuchten die Ster - ne In dem glueckse - li - gen
cres. assai.
rill! In that far land the sun, shin - ing, Burns with a soft, subdued light;
Land! Mild ist das Feu - er der Son - ne, Tie - fer das himm - li - sche Blau;
dim.

Published by the American Melody Co., N. Y.

Then the soul nev - er is pi - ning..... For the cool still - ness of night.
Land voll un - end - bar - er Won - ne, Gleichst der hold - se - lig - sten Frau;
Ze - phyrs of pa - ra - dise, sigh - ing, Sing to the trees a sweet strain,
Und in den rauschen - den Baeu - men Toent es wie Geis - ter - ge - sang;
Whilst an - gel voi - ces, re - ply - - ing, Mur - mur the ca - dence a - gain!
Ach, zu den herr - li - chen Raeu - - men Zieht mich un - end - lich - er Drang!
dim.
Hence, then a - way; yes, for - ev - er to stay in that dis - tant land! Hence, then a - way; yes, for
Hin zu dem frochli - chen, hin zu dem se - li - gen, fer - nen Land! Hin zu dem froehli - che
ev - er to stay in that dis - - tant land! in that dis - - tant land!
hin zu dem se - li - gen fer - - nen Land! zu dem fer - - nen Land!
percendosi.

W. B. CORSETS

The W. B. Reduso

is the ideal garment for over-developed figures requiring special restraint. It has an apron over the abdomen and hips, so boned as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

REDUSO STYLE 750 for tall, well-developed figures. Made of a durable coutil in white or drab. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36. *PRICE, $3.00*

REDUSO STYLE 760 for short, well-developed figures. Made of white and drab coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 24 to 36. *PRICE, $3.00*

W. B. NUFORM and W. B. ERECT FORM CORSETS

are built hygienically—they do not press or strain anywhere. Their lines are your lines, their shape that of your own figure. They make a bad figure good and a good figure better.

ON SALE AT ALL DEALERS

Erect Form 744	(Stout Model)	of Imported Coutil	*$2.00*
Nuform 403	(Slender Model)	of Coutil or Batiste	*1.00*
Nuform 447	(Stout Model)	of White Coutil	*3.00*
Erect Form 720	(Average Model)	of Coutil or Batiste	*1.00*
Nuform 738	(Average Model)	of Imported White Coutil or Batiste	*2.00*
Nuform 406	(Medium Model)	of Coutil or Batiste	*1.50*

WEINGARTEN BROS., MAKERS, 377-379 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Gillette Safety Razor

No Stropping, No Honing

Set consists of 12 double-edged blades (24 keen cutting edges) with triple silver-plated holder in velvet lined case. Each blade good for an average of more than 20 satisfying shaves. Handle and blade guaranteed to be perfect in material and workmanship. Sold by leading Drug, Cutlery and Hardware dealers.

Inquire about SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER.

Gillette Sales Company, 21 Times Building New York City.

SHOVED WIRE IN HIS HEART.

Doctor Performs Remarkable Operation to Save a Life.

Philadelphia.—One of those operations so delicate that even surgeons consider them with grave misgivings was performed at the Medico-Chirurgical hospital when Profs. Mann and Ashton fed 50 feet of fine silver thread, or wire, into an aneurism of the heart of Frederick Williams, a barber.

An aneurism is formed by a blood vessel of the heart dilating. It grows until the tissues stretch and touch the walls of the chest, when it bursts, causing instant death.

About a month ago physicians who examined Williams regularly told him he should stop work or the aneurism would burst.

He was removed to the hospital and has since remained in bed, scarcely daring to move. As a last resort surgeons decided on an operation to save the patient's life.

The aneurism was pricked, and as the silver wire was fed into the opening through a needle, it was coiled around inside so as to form a framework on which the blood could coagulate.

It is hoped that the clot thus formed may grow into a new tissue and form a wall, so that when the aneurism does burst the aorta will remain intact. The surgeon cannot yet tell whether the operation was a success.

HAS CARRIED U. S. MAIL FAR.

Vermont Carrier Has Ridden 125,000 Miles in Sixteen Years.

Bennington, Vt.—Thomas Halloran, of this town, has just completed his sixteenth year as carrier of the government mails, after making 5,006 trips, each 25 miles long. This makes his total mileage a little over 125,000.

Halloran was appointed to the service in December, 1889. Since January, 1890, he has covered his route in all weathers every day but Sunday, and the trip is no joke when the thermometer is 30 or 40 degrees below zero.

Halloran drives two horses on alternate days, and as he keeps Sunday after the old-fashioned New England idea, the man and beasts have always been in the pink of condition. Only twice has the carrier been ill enough to trust his mail pouch to a substitute, and each of these sicknesses lasted only one day. Thus out of 5,008 trips he has lost but two. Halloran attributes his good health to his outside work, and says he doesn't know what it is to be bothered with a cold or any of the petty ills that attack indoor folk.

If Halloran had kept on in a straight line instead of making the small circle about the town he would have en-

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (EAU DE QUININE)

LILLIAN RUSSELL,
the beautiful actress, says:

"Without question, an indispensable adjunct to a lady's toilet table. Exceedingly meritorious in preserving the hair and causing it to retain its lustre."

You can make your hair beautiful and improve your personal appearance by using **ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC** every day. It cures dandruff and stops falling hair, because it goes to the root of the trouble. **FREE!** A sample bottle of **ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC** (3 applications) for 10 cents to pay postage and packing.

ED. PINAUD'S LILAC VEGETAL

An exquisite perfume for the handkerchief, atomizer and bath. Used by women of fashion in Paris and New York.

Send 10 cents (to pay postage and packing) for a free sample bottle containing enough **Lilac Vegetal Extract** for 10 applications.

Write to-day to **ED. PINAUD'S** American Offices,
ED. PINAUD BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

Ask your dealer for ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC and LILAC VEGETAL

THIS OFFER
WILL INTEREST YOU!

The New York Age

A National Afro-American Journal of News and Opinion

We desire the names of 30,000 persons on our subscription books before June 1, 1907. To get them we are planning a special campaign throughout New York City and the Country.

To begin with, we offer ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($100.00) in GOLD, divided into Four Prizes of $50,00, $25.00, $15.00 and $10.00, each, to the persons sending the largest number of new subscribers to The Age, before May 1, 1907, when the prizes will be awarded.

In addition, we shall allow a regular commission of Ten Per Cent. in this contest on each subscription forwarded at $1.50 a year; or $1.00 for 6 months.

EARNEST, HUSTLING CANVASSERS WANTED

Regular Agents of The Age are permitted to participate in this contest. This offer applies to new subscribers only as renewals cannot be counted in awarding the prizes. Further information furnished on request. Address,

THE NEW YORK AGE
4 CEDAR STREET - - - NEW YORK CITY

Middletown, N. Y.—"Wealth" is equally distributed among the happy and prosperous people of Mount Hope township, Orange county. No millionaires live there and D. H. Holley, conscientious poormaster, has ha his resignation to the town boar

"There are no paupers in the house, nor in dwellings, and have been for several years," said the poormaster. "There is nothing for me to do and, as I receive fees, the office does not pay me a cent, what's the use of holding it?"

It was suggested to Mr. Holly that the poormaster receive one dollar for each official investigation he makes.

"I know there is not a man or woman in the township who is not self-supporting," he answered, indignantly. "I will make no fake investigations for the sake of getting money."

To retain the services of such a public servant the town board unanimously voted to Mr. Holly a salary of $20 a year. He accepted it and will continue to be poormaster—which goes to prove that money, not wealth, is equally distributed in Mount Hope township.

HAS AN ELECTRIC PALACE.

George Knap Lives in a House Full of Clever Devices.

Paris.—The home of George Knap, an engineer who might well be called "the king of modern magicians," is a triumph of electricity. No servants need appear to disturb their master's tranquillity. He presses a button and a tray bearing a course rolls into the dining room. He can halt the tray at each guest's elbow.

When the temperature in any electrically heated room rises above 60 degrees little bells ring. Pressure on a button silences them and reduces the temperature. Knap presses a button and the beds in every room are heated comfortably. Another and the morning meal and coffee arrive mysteriously by each bedside. Another and the blinds and windows open of themselves. Yet another and each room is filled with soft light from half-hidden lamps and permeated with subtle perfume.

A marvelous speaking tube which Knap has invented would not be welcomed in most households. It enabl him to hear anything said above whisper anywhere in the house a to answer if he pleases.

To Raise Antelope.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Southwestern deserts and the forest reserves of this region are to be restocked with antelope to be brought from Africa. Private capital has already been secured for the purpose, and the project, it is stated, is already under way.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Holding Probate Court.

Estate of Mary Ann Orrid, Deceased. No. 13,919, Administration Docket.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for Letters Testamentary on said estate, by William D. Jarvis, it is ordered this 27th day of February, A. D. 1907, that Charles Orrid, of Cleveland, Ohio, and George Orrid, Henry Orrid, Harrison Orrid, Anna Evans and Martha Barnes, of Hampstead Postoffice, King George Co., Va., and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Monday, the 1st day of April, A. D., 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the Washington Law Reporter and The Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Thomas Walker, Attorney.

ATTORNEYS HUGHES AND GRAY.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Samuel A. Browne, Comp., vs. Eva H. Browne, Deft.; Loui Williams, Co-respondent.

The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce on the ground of "Adultery."

On motion of the complainant, it is this 19th day of February, 1907, ordered that the defendants, Eva H. Browne and Loui Williams, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Washington Law Reporter, and the Washington Bee before said day.

Harry M. Clabaugh,
Chief Justice.

A True Copy.
Test: J. R. Young, Clerk.
By Wms. F. Lemon, Asst. Clerk.

JAMES F. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Holding a Probate Court.

No. 14,142, Administration.

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of George P. Taylor, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of February, A. D. 1908; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of February, 1907.

Fannie E. Taylor,
50 Patterson Street, N. E.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Jas. F. Bundy, Attorney.

JOHN E. COLLINS, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Holding Probate Court.

Estate of Margaret Matthews, Deceased.

No. 14,185, Administration Docket.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testamen of said deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate by James L. Matthews, it is ordered this 14th day of February, A. D. 1907, that Lewis Hawkins, Lottie Brown and Joseph Porter, and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Thursday, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and The Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
John E. Collins, Attorney.

OUT AGAIN.

Mr. Charles H. Dagan, head bellman of the Eagle Club, who has been quite ill, is now out again. He was attended by Dr. A. M. Curtis.

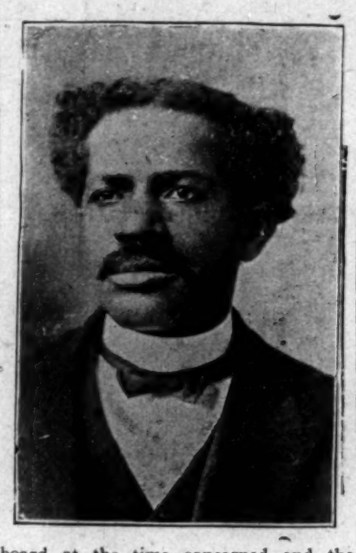
FOR RENT.

Three newly Furnished Rooms for rent. 1742 14th street, N. W.

DR. S. L. CORROTHERS TAKES ISSUE WITH THE BEE.

To the Editor of The Bee:

Since the reorganization of the District's public school administration, the Citizens' Committee on Public School Affairs has had cause in common with other citizens to criticise several times the Board of Education and the superintendent of schools for various irregular, unlawful and unjust acts in their management of the public schools. As citizens deeply interested in the welfare and improvement of the schools and as parents whose children are vitally affected in their education by the school administration, we have deemed it our duty and our right to protest against the unlawful and summary manner in which the board of education and the superintendent of schools dealt with some of the very best and most worthy teachers at the beginning of the school year and since. The very flagrant violations of the law were in themselves a sufficient ground for criticising the school administration on the part of law-abiding citizens and the further fact that both the members of the school



board at the time concerned and the superintendent of schools were total strangers to the great body of teachers and to the operation of the school system added to the provocation for complaint against their action aforesaid. In no spirit of carping criticism but frankly and dispassionately we have endeavored to set forth our grievances to the school authorities, to the general public and to the Congress of the United States and in each instance have clearly stated the facts which have constituted the grounds of our contentions in their relation to the entire school system, the orderly and efficient conduct of which was then and has continued to be jeopardized by the unlawful and unrighteous acts complained of.

The circumstance that this committee is composed of colored citizens has nothing to do with either the justice of our protests and criticism or the propriety of our corse. The evils which we have pointed out have related equally to the educational interests of all good, law-abiding and respectable citizens of the District and to the safety, peace and welfare of all teachers. There have been several developments which have indicated that the colored schools have been specially marked by the superintendent of schools and certain members of the board of education for a peculiar slaughter, but the Citizens' Committee on Public School Affairs has hitherto refused to see any more serious danger in these developemnts than that which results generally from the unlawful and unscrupulous conduct of public officials.

To charge those clothed with the management of our schools with discrimination on account of race or color has not seemed exactly proper in view of the presence on the board of education of three members who it might be supposed would not without protest condone such. It is true that the particular members referred to were not selected by the colored citizens as their representatives, nor were they recommended by any considerable number of them. It is extremely doubtful whether two of these persons at least could at the time of their appointment have received the endorsement of one hundred persons out of the ninety odd thousand men, women and children who constitute the colored population of the District and it is even less doubtful whether now, in spite of their commanding position of influence and power to reward and punish, they have the confidence as public servants of a dozen honest and respectable colored citizens of the District. Whatever inclination there may have been to repose confidence in them when their appointment was heralded to an astonished public, this the few months of their service on the board of education have about completely destroyed. The course of logrolling, reprisals, favoritism and shameless disregard of the public good in the quest for private gain or advantage which has marked the brief exercise of power has been notorious and resulted in greater detriment to those whose representatives they are assumed to be than could have resulted from monumental incompetency. Already there are evidences that they feel the sting of public disgust and they seek to allay further criticism and denunciation by sounding the alarm of danger to continued representation on the board while they continue to act upon the principle of "after us the deluge"! Whatever influences, therefore, the position of the majority of the colored members of the board of education may have given them to resist any attempts that might be made to injure or perhaps wreck the colored school system, they have forfeited it by their scandalous intrigues and misconduct, and are thus estopped from protesting against any kind of assault. Indeed it has already transpired that the responsibility for the unlawful and unrighteous acts which have aroused general indignation has been shifted by the superintendent of schools upon the colored members of the board which none of them has had the courage to publicly deny.

Not being able, however, to successfully or satisfactorily place all the odium of these outrages upon a mere third part of the board of education, the superintendent and two or three prominent members have, in order to justify themselves and their acts, seemingly conspired deliberately to scandalize or cast aspersion upon the entire colored school system. The superintendent, it would appear, has injected the race issue into his management of the schools not merely to shield himself from just criticism for unjust treatment of some of the best colored teachers, but also to divert, if possible, attention and criticism from his outbreaks of official discourtesy as well as misrepresentations of the District as a well-governed and honorable community.

The attack upon the colored school began early in the school year and has been conducted principally by two members of the board of education with the superintendent. Early in the fall both by direct statement and by inuendo the colored schools were stigmatized as being without discipline and the seat of insurrection, and within a very few days after the opening of the schools the great body of colored teachers had cause to be much offended by remarks addressed to them by a board member which reflected on their efficiency and respect for authority. Often on occasions which have borne the marks of prearrangement this member has affected great concern and shown deep feeling in his speeches for the improvement of the colored schools!

When upon the convening of Congress the Citizens' Committee, realizing that for the board of education there could be no returning sense of justice in the matter of its wrongful acts, this committee petitioned the Congress in respect to the acts of the school authorities, a member of the board hurriedly rushed into print to explain that the petitioners were simply colored people and assured himself at least that on that account Congress would pay no attention to our statement of grievances, while at the same time the chief managers of the board of education end of the controversy had immediate recourse to those members of Congress and to certain local agencies known to be hostile to anything like a square deal wherein colored people might be concerned. When, indeed, Congress did take notice of the matter, the superintendent and two members of the board appeared before the subcommittee which was investigating the acts complained of and by their testimony continued to misrepresent the condition of the colored schools and to employ for that end unvarnished falsehood. In spite of this, they were not able to escape denunciation for unlawful conduct. The startling confessions of the superintendent on taht occasion can only be characterized by the pen of a DeQuincy accustomed to wonderful confessions.

The very serious charges made by the superintendent at the last meeting of the board (February 20) relative to the mismanagement of the colored schools and the competency of colored teachers and the serio-comic exhibition which followed, in the latest development of the purpose to further unsettle and injure the colored school system. For the officers and teachers against whom these charges are preferred, this committee holds no brief. If when the charges were made the superintendent were in possession of adequate proof, there can be no question as to what should be done. The seriousness of the charge demands that the superintendent should know what he was talking about and that too after a personal investigation on his part, and further, that he should have then and there made definite and specific recommendations. There is, however, serious question whether the superintendent is really in possession of such knowledge in such manner obtained. This general and remarkable charge of the superintendent is in striking contrast with a remark which he made just a week previous to a reputable citizen of the District to the effect that the white schools are in a state of great confusion while the colored schools are the best in the country, a statement of considerable extravagance to say the least.

There is a prevailing impression and events seem to strengthen it, that, knowing Dr. Chancellor's opinion of the colored people as expressed in his writings, certain sinister influences which have gained ascendency under the present school management, succeeded in placing him in charge of the schools of the District for the purpose of breaking down the colored school system. This purpose has been revealed not only by his treatment of some of the most efficient and farsighted of the colored teachers, but also by his recent visit to the South and by the publication attributed to him in the current number of the Educational Review.

While upon the board of education as a body the responsibility of these outrages and untoward developments must necessarily rest, we are far from believing that every member is equally blameworthy. We do believe that the board and the community have been victimized by the unscrupulousness and narrow prejudices of a few members. We are glad to testify to the lofty sense of public duty entertained by some of the members of the board of education and are grateful for the efforts which they have made to redeem the honor and respectability of our school system from the maelstrom of chicanery, intrigue and cheap politics.

As citizens who are interested in the maintenance of the colored school system on a high plane of efficiency, we have thus taken occasion to point out the dangers which threaten the system and call upon all good citizens of every walk of life to aid in averting them.

S. L. Corrothers.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,
824 Seventh Street, N. W.

COLD WEATHER DRUG NEEDS.
SEASONABLE GOODS VERY SPECIALLY PRICED.

You probably will need lots of drug store goods between now and the Springtime, and we want to supply youif you do need them. We have some specialties which are very seasonable just now and we stand right back of all preaprations bearing our label. Guarantee them to be of highest medicinal val ue, and—if they don't benefit you wewill refund your money.

CHERRI-TONE PECTORAL.
A cough cure that cures. Don't Argue. Don't Infer. Try it. It cures *every time*.
Cut this out and present it to us and we will give you the 25c. bottle for 17c.

TASTELESS ELIXIR OF COD LIVER OIL.
A sovereign remedy for Bronchitis, Coughs, Throat and lung troubles.
If sick take it and regain your health. If well, take it as a safeguard against ill health. Full pint bottle 60c.

JAPALMO LOTION.
Hands of velvet in a single night.
A perfect substitute for Camphor Ice Glycerine, and cold cream.
Gloves can be worn immediately after using.
25c. is the price.

Cod Liver Oil fresh from Lafoten, Norway, Dr. Vald's famous brand. No better can be bought at any price. Pint bottles 25c.

Our store is always busy and there's a reason. Nowhere in all Washington will you find such a complete, up-to-date stock. Nothing grows stale here for our low prices keep our stock moving rapidly.

CUT PRICES ON WINTER NEEDS.

Regular price.
40c.—Syrup of White Pine, the old-fashioned cough cure, full 6 ounce bottle, 25c.
25c.—Chest protectors, very warm, 19c.
35c.—Quinine Pills, 2 grs., guaranteed the best, 100 for 18c.
$2.00 —Chamois vests, $1.39.
25c.—Ox Marrow Pomade, makes curly hair straight, 19c.
Pure Almond Cold Cream, trial jar 10c. ¼ lb. 25c. ½ lb. 40c. 1 lb. 60c.
A. D. S. Cold and Grippe Cures, knock out colds every time, guaranteed, 25c.
Extra Special: Clinical Thermometers, Guaranteed High-Grade. Just the thing for Physician or Household, 39c.
A Great Offer: To more thoroughly introduce Ozone, the Liquid Germ Killer, present this coupon and we will give you the regular, full-sized bottle of this wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma and all lung troubles for 35c.
60c.—Walnutta Hair Stain. Restores Gray Hair, 45c.
50c.—Bottles Pure Glycerine, full lb., 25c.
20c.—Bottle Glycerine and Rose Water, 10c.
Lyon's Tooth Powder, 14c.
Pnophyluctic Tooth Brushes, 25c.
Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, a splendid tonic, 16 oz. bottle, 47c.
Porous Plasters, 7c.; 4 for 25c.

Biggest Stock of Reliable Combs, Brushes, Toilet Goods, Hospital Supplies in Washington. Remember! We can fill your prescription and fill it right, no matter on whose blank it is written.

People's Pharmacy
SEVENTH AND EYE STREETS, NORTHWEST
PURE DRUGS POPULAR PRICES

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UNDERTAKER AND PRACTICAL EMBALMER.
ALL WORK FIRST CLASS. TERMS MOST REASONABLE.
TWELFTH AND R STREETS, N. W.

CUBAN FACE POWDER
A DAINTY AID TO THE COMPLEXION FOR MEN AND WOMEN. SEND 25 Cts. FOR BOX.
CUBAN FACE POWDER CO.,
ROOM 302, 1535 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
DON'T MISS IT

WHAT PIMPS RECEIVE.

In the Police Court Tuesday morning there was a white man on trial charged with selling whiskey on Sunday. The cricumstances were that an officer, on compaint of two colored men, swore out a warrant for the man who was charged with having violated the whiskey law. The two colored men, who no doubt had been used by someone to make a case against the proprietor, swore that they had purchased a certain amount of whiskey from this white man. When the defense put on his witnesses the District Attorney, Mr. James L. Pugh, stated to the court that he abandoned the prosecution, and asked that the two colored men be placed in the dock and charged with perjury. Although the officer brought the case to court upon information, and testified, the prosecuting attorney stated that he would not doubt the officer, and would not ask that he be arrested.

Rioja Claret
Grrnd Prix
Paris Expositian 1900
King Alfonso's table claret. Highest-grade Spanish wine Outrivals its Bordeaux prototypes.
$6 doz. qts. $5.50 24 pints
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You cannot afford the highest-priced Furniture is no reason why you should be content with ugly patterns or poorly made pieces. We make a specialty of attractive furniture at medium prices. We will gladly arrange easy terms of Credit if you wish.
When in doubt, buy of
HOUSE & HERMAN
Cor. 7th & EYE STS. N. W.

"Mixed Races" at True Reformers' Hall.

J. D. O'Connor
Union Bar and Union Goods only. Yellow Keystone Pure Rye Whiskey.
J. D. O'CONNOR, BUFFET.
Cor. 7th and P streets, N. W.

Louis J. Kessel,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
WINES AND whiskies
Sole Owner of the..... Following Brands:
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Old Reserve,
Hermit
Oxford,
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HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight glittering on its snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone?

When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."

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Misfit Clothing Parlor,
Fine Garments (Slightly Worn) Made by Our Leading Tailors.
JUSTH'S OLD STAND.
Established 1865. 619 D St. N. W.